

THE
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AND
SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. LXIV., No. 1706.

SHANGHAI, APRIL 18, 1900.

PRICE, Tls. 12 P. AN.

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LATEST MAIL DATES.

England	Mar. 16	Hankow	April 14
San Francisco	15	Yokohama	15
Hongkong	April 13	Nagasaki	12
Tientsin	14	Foochow	9

BIRTH.

On the 17th of April, 1900, at 12, Hankow Road, the wife of CHAS. RUDOLPH, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 17th of April, 1900, at the German Consulate-General, before Herr E. Schnitzler, Acting Consul-General, and afterwards at Union Church, by Pastor Hackmann, OTTO CARL MAX HOMANN, of Tsingtao, to MARIE MARGUERETHA HARRIET, eldest daughter of the late George CLARKE, I. M. Customs, Shanghai.

On the 12th of April, 1900, at the Peak, Church, Hongkong, by the Rev. R. F. Cobbold, M.A., MATTHEW HENRY HOUSTON, Imperial Bank of China, Peking, to LILLIAN MARY, youngest daughter of the late Stephen READ, of Sale, Cheshire.

On the 26th of March, 1900, at the Protestant Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Rev. F. Cobbold, ERNEST ARTHUR TAPLIN, of Liverpool and Shanghai, to CORA BEVERLEY, of London.

DEATHS.

On the 7th of April, 1900, in Hongkong Harbour, on board the S.S. *Eastern*, ROSE HARRIS, relict of Wilmer Harris of Shanghai.

At 14, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, on the 12th April, 1900, JOHANN MATTHIAS LAND, of the Imperial Maritime Customs Service, aged 61 years.

On the 15th of April, 1900, at the Peak Hospital, Hongkong, Mrs. H. H. FOX, wife of H. H. FOX, Esq., of the Consular Service.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer.		Wind.	Hygrometer.		Thermometer.		Initials.
	9 A.M.	Adjusted Therm.	Direction.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max.	Min.	
Apr. 4	29.85	81.4	South	58.0	55.0	51.0	51.0	..
5	29.81	81.2	..	58.0	55.0	51.0	51.0	..
6	29.61	80.7	S.W.	56.5	53.5	50.0	50.0	..
7	29.76	81.1	S.S.W.	51.2	50.0	50.0	50.0	..
8	29.64	80.5	S.E.	53.5	51.0	54.0	48.0	..
9	29.73	80.9	South	55.5	53.5	50.0	52.0	..
10	29.78	81.0	..	56.5	54.0	50.0	55.5	..
11	29.80	81.5	Var.	61.0	60.0	52.0	55.5	..
12	29.86	82.1	North	51.5	50.0	50.0	50.0	..
13	30.12	81.0	S.W.	50.5	49.5	52.0	46.0	..
14	30.01	80.6	S.E.	51.0	49.5	53.0	46.0	..
15	30.3	82.5	S.E.	54.0	51.0	53.0	47.0	..
16	29.98	80.5	Calm	53.0	50.5	54.0	50.0	..
17	29.91	80.7	West	56.0	53.0	56.5	52.0	..

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b, blue sky; c, clouds; f, fog; h, hail; l, lightning; m, misty (hazy); o, overcast (dull); r, rain; s, snow; t, thunder; z, calm. Force from 1 to 12; estimated.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, AP. 18, 1900.

THE McMURRAY CASE.

THE importance of the judgment given in February last by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council cannot easily be overrated, and Shanghai may well be thankful that

we have a Court of Appeal at home which takes a broad view of its Land Regulations and, where, owing to their faulty drawing, the Regulations are ambiguous, looks to their evident intention without consenting to be bound by the narrowest interpretation of their language.

The history of the McMurray case may be put in very few words. In October 1896 Mr. J. Bolland bought a piece of ground in Hongkew from the native owner and registered it in the U.S. Consulate. Early in 1897 Mr. McMurray bought this land from Mr. Bolland and began to build on it, on which the Municipal Council demanded the free surrender of a strip of the land for a public road. Mr. McMurray refused to give up the land without payment and built a wall on it. The Council brought an action against him in the Supreme Court here, asking the Court to restrain Mr. McMurray from dealing in any way with the land, without the consent of a public meeting of ratepayers, and to order him to surrender the strip of land and remove any obstructions he had placed on it. The Council relied on Regulation VI of the Shanghai Land Regulations of 1869, which says:—

“It is understood and agreed that land heretofore surrendered by the various foreign renters to public use, such as roads and the beach grounds of the rivers within the aforesaid limits, shall remain henceforth dedicated to the same uses, and as new lots are acquired, such parts thereof as are beach ground shall be held under and subject to similar uses, and due provision shall be made for the extension of the lines of roads at present laid down as means of communication in the Settlement. To this end the Council appointed by the land renters and others entitled to vote on the terms and in the manner hereinafter mentioned within the boundaries referred to, will at the beginning of each year examine the map and determine what new lines of road are necessary, and all land subsequently rented shall only be rented on the terms of the renter surrendering to the public use the beach ground aforesaid, if any, and the land required for such roads, and in no case shall land so surrendered, or which shall now be dedicated to the use of the public be resumed, except with the consent of the proper majority of land renters and others who may be entitled to vote as aforesaid in the public meeting assembled, nor shall any act of ownership be exercised over the same by the renters thereof, notwithstanding any payment by them to the Chinese Government of any ground rent. Provided always that no act, appropriation, or dedication for public uses of the said beach ground, or of ground for

roads other than those already defined, shall contrary to the will of the renters thereof in any case be sanctioned or held lawful under these Regulations."

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court here, Sir Nicholas Hannen, in his judgment delivered on the 14th of December 1898, interpreted the Regulation as strictly as possible, and found in favour of Mr. McMurray. He began by dividing the Regulation into two parts, and it is the first part which we have just quoted, as being the part which affects the McMurray case. This first part Sir Nicholas again divided into three portions: the first ending with the words "communication in the Settlement" is, he said, the main operative part of the Regulation; the second, ending with the words "to the Chinese Government of any ground rent," shows, he said, the means by which the first portion is to be carried out, and the consequences which will follow; and the remaining portion is a proviso that no act of appropriation other than those mentioned in the first two portions shall be deemed lawful. Sir Nicholas took a narrow view of the Regulation. He held that the Council could only insist on the surrender of land where the roads proposed were extensions of the lines of roads laid down in 1869, the date of the Regulation. He was unable to make "extension" cover new lines of roads. He quoted dictionaries to show that "extension" means "stretching; expansion; dilatation; continuation or prolongation; enlargement in breadth or continuation in length." He said that to make the Regulation consistent, "I must read the first portion as though it ran 'due provision shall be made for the extension' and increase of the number of 'the lines of road at present laid down.' By no rule for the construction of statutes or any other written documents can such an interpretation be justified and I am brought face to face with this: that the words in the first and operative part of the Regulation are not to be reconciled with those in the second. I must choose which words I will give effect to. The second portion begins with the words 'to this end,' and is clearly therefore an explanation of the means by which that which precedes it shall be carried out. It ought not therefore to enlarge the powers granted by the first portion. I am therefore of opinion that the true construction of the first part of Regulation VI is that it relates to the extension of lines of roads laid down in 1869 and to no others. Upon this ground I must dismiss the plaintiff's petition with costs. That determines the case." In coming to this conclusion Sir Nicholas no doubt had in his mind the hardship that it seemed to be to Mr. McMurray to make him give up his land without payment, and the accepted maxim

that penal provisions should be construed as strictly as possible in favour of the party to be penalised.

The Privy Council take a broader view. They entirely refuse to limit the word "extension" as Sir Nicholas does. It may well be doubted, they say, "whether, even if there be a conflict of expression, the power to determine new lines of road, which is calculated to serve the object of securing sufficient communications for a new and growing Settlement, should not rather interpret and enlarge the word 'extension' than be restricted by it." But they do not think that there is a conflict of expression:—

The word "extension" is very commonly used in connection with railways and tramways, both in legal documents and by people at large. When an extension of the Great Western Railway is spoken of no one supposes that the thing meant is merely to prolong the existing line or to increase its breadth for laying down more rails. Branches are contemplated as well as the original main line when extensions are spoken of. That is certainly a common use of language; nor can their Lordships see that in point of etymology or philology it is incorrect.

The whole expression is "extension of the lines of roads at present laid down as means of communication in the Settlement." The words combined with extension certainly do not tend to give it less than its ordinary meaning. They point to enlarged means of traffic in the Settlement, and it is only by an artificial strain upon the words that the contemplated provision can be confined to particular directions of roads existing at the date of the Regulation; and a strain, it may be added, which does not promote but defeats the main object.

In estimating the word "extension" as they do, the Privy Council are certainly confirmed by ordinary commercial usage. If a firm of merchants who had previously confined themselves to export trade were to announce that they were about to extend their business, they would certainly not be expected to confine themselves to increasing their trade in exports, but the word would be held to legitimately cover their entrance into the import trade or their adoption of other new branches of business.

Their Lordships go on to say:—

The unhappily expressed proviso at the end of that part of the Regulation which has been set out above, was the subject of remarks in the case of *Ince v. Thorburn*, 11 App. Ca. 185. Lord Blackburn pointed out that if roads already defined meant roads then marked out on the map, as the Respondent contends, all the preceding provisions would be nullified. It was not necessary in that case, which related to the preservation of beach lands from building, to construe the proviso with exactitude. Nor has it been necessary for the Supreme Court to construe it in this case. It must be construed now; and ill-drawn as the Regulation is, their Lordships do not, after the careful sifting which it has received during the argument, feel any serious difficulty about it. They hold that the roads "already defined" are the roads mentioned in the whole of the preceding part of the Regulation, including the extensions or authorised new roads for which express and specific pro-

visions had been made. The proviso so read protects the renters from expropriation by any other method than that prescribed to their own elected Council, and it does no more.

Their Lordships go on to show that the Council had done all that was necessary to enable them to claim Mr. McMurray's strip of land and they therefore find for the Council, with costs, reversing the decision of Sir Nicholas. Not only does the broadness of this decision commend itself, the Privy Council realising that however clumsily the Regulation was worded, its object was to enable the municipality to obtain land for roads as the growth of the Settlement required, but the judgment is also noticeable for the transparent clearness of its language, and the community as a whole must necessarily welcome it with gratitude.

Summary of News.

The steamer *Loongmoon* with the French mail of the 10th ultimo ex *M.M.S. Ernest Simons* arrived here on the 14th inst.

The Canadian Pacific mail of the 26th of March arrived here on the 14th inst. by the *R.M.S. Empress of India*.

The English mail of the 16th of March arrived here yesterday by the *P. & O. S. Chusan*.

The American mail of the 23rd of March arrived here this afternoon by the *U.S.M.S. Gaelic*.

A mail leaves to-morrow for Europe by the *M.M.S. Yarra*.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS' EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE BOERS PREPARING TO BESIEGE WEPENER.

London, 10th April.

Six hundred Boers have occupied Rouxville, and a larger commando, consisting mainly of burghers who had submitted, has left Smithfield for Wepener. Two thousand Boers with five guns are already round Wepener, which is practically isolated, but is provisioned and entrenched.

THE BOERS APPROACHING ALI WAL NORTH.

The enemy is in sight at Aliwal North.

THE REMOUNTS TO BE EXPECTED BEFORE THE END OF MAY.

Twenty-three steamers have been chartered to convey 20,000 horses from Australia, Buenos Ayres, and New Orleans to the Cape before the end of May.

London, 11th April.

ANOTHER GALLANT ATTEMPT TO RELIEVE MAFEKING.

Colonel Plumer, with 270 men and a Maxim gun, reached Ramathlabama on the 31st of March and got within six miles of Mafeking, but

was forced to retire, which was done in good order. Our losses were three officers and seven men killed, and three officers and 24 men wounded, and eleven missing. The enemy's loss was serious.

Later.

ARRIVAL OF SIR FREDERICK CARRINGTON.

General Sir Frederick Carrington is at Cape Town and proceeds immediately to Beira.

FIGHTING AT WEPENER.

There has been severe fighting at Wepener for two days with considerable casualties on both sides but the result is not known.

ANOTHER UNSUCCESSFUL ATTACK ON MAFEKING.

The enemy opened a most furious bombardment of Mafeking on the 27th of March. The Boers advanced to attack on two sides but were repulsed.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR SPRINGFONTEIN.

General Rundle and the Eighth Division have been diverted to Springfontein.

THE BOERS RECOVER A LARGE PART OF THE FREE STATE.

Reuter's correspondent at Bethulie telegraphs on the 9th inst. that the Boers practically hold the Free State east of the railway.

The enemy is located twelve miles to the east of Bethulie Bridge, having evidently come down country after the Reddersburg affair.

COLONEL PLUMER WOUNDED.

Colonel Plumer was slightly wounded on the 31st of March.

COLONEL BRABANT AT ALI WAL NORTH.

Colonel Brabant with the bulk of his brigade is at Aliwal North.

MOVING TROOPS FROM NATAL TO THE CAPE.

Troops have been ordered to proceed from Durban to the Cape.

London, 12th April.

ANOTHER U. S. WARSHIP COMING TO CHINA.

The American man-of-war *Bennington* has been ordered to China.

CHANGES IN COMMAND.

General Gatacre returns to England, and Colonel Pole-Carew has been appointed to the command of the Eleventh Division.

FIGHTING AT WEPENER: ASSISTANCE ON THE WAY.

Fighting continues at Wepener and the garrison is holding out bravely, while troops are rapidly advancing to its assistance.

THE BOERS IN FORCE AT ELANDSLAAGTE.

Reuter's correspondent at Ladysmith wires on the 10th instant that the Boers had opened fire and were shelling the camp at Elandslaagte from three positions, but had done no damage. The troops reconnoitred the enemy, who have a large force and are strongly fortified.

ALL THE PRISONERS TO BE SENT AWAY FROM THE CAPE.

Owing to unfavourable conditions the authorities intend to ship all the prisoners to St. Helena.

THE POWERFUL HAS A SPLENDID RECEPTION AT HOME.

H.M.S. *Powerful* has arrived at Portsmouth, where she met with a magnificent reception.

Later.

CHANGES IN COMMAND.

General orders state that General Chermide replaces General Gatacre who has been ordered to England owing, it is believed, to the Reddersburg disaster.

ONE OF KITCHENER'S MEN.

General Sir Archibald Hunter commands the brigade going from Durban to join Lord Roberts.

A GALLANT LITTLE FORCE.

The garrison at Wepener is only 500 strong with seven guns.

THE GOOD FEELING OF THE FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE.

M. Delcassé, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies, refused to discuss the passage of troops at Beira, and said that France was not concerned in the question.

A WARNING TO THE CAPE COLONY DUTCH.

In view of the unrest Lord Roberts has issued a proclamation warning the inhabitants of the North of Cape Colony against further hostility, and saying that there will be no leniency in future, but the utmost rigour of martial law will be observed.

London, 13th April.

THE BOERS THREATENING PORTUGAL.

The Boer Governments have formally notified Portugal that they will consider the passage of troops at Beira as tantamount to a hostile action.

THE RISING IN ASHANTI SERIOUS.

The news from Ashanti continues serious. Letters from the interior state that five British officers and forty Houssas have been killed.

LORD KITCHENER AT ALI WAL NORTH.

Lord Kitchener has arrived at Aliwal North and has heliographed a message of sympathy to Wepener where the attack seems to be slackening.

Later.

THE SITUATION AT WEPENER.

The *Times* correspondent at Bloemfontein wires that Colonel Dalgety occupies a position outside Wepener and the Boers hold the town.

Various telegrams refer vaguely to fighting at Dewetsdorp, and it is inferred that a column from Bloemfontein is advancing on Wepener.

London, 14th April.

LATER NEWS FROM WEPENER.

Reuter's correspondent at Bloemfontein telegraphs on Friday that it

is reported that the Boers at Wepener have been repulsed with great loss, and are returning north.

THE THIRD DIVISION AT REDDERSBURG.

General Chermide with the Third Division has arrived at Reddersburg from Bethanie.

EXCITING NEWS EXPECTED.

The censorship is very strict, but exciting developments are expected.

Later.

THE DESIRE OF THE BOERS FOR INTERVENTION.

Dr. Leyds met the Boer Peace Deputation at Milan. There was a prolonged conference, and it proceeds to the Hague to-morrow.

The German Consul at Milan called during the conference, and the papers state that he was present during the latter half.

They also announce that Count von Bülow, the German Foreign Minister, who is staying at Pallanza, went to Milan yesterday, presumably to see the delegates, and stayed some hours.

The *Daily Mail* adds that Dr. Leyds had a long conference with Count von Bülow in the morning.

London, 15th April.

AN IMPORTANT CORRECTION.

It is untrue that Count von Bülow saw the Boer delegates.

OPENING OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The Paris Exhibition has been opened. The ceremony was simple but imposing. President Loubet, surrounded by the foreign ambassadors and commissioners, delivered an address.

Later.

THE RHODESIA EXPEDITION.

General Carrington has sailed from Cape Town for Beira with more Australians and the Scotch Gillies' Corps.

THE GUNS SILENT AT WEPENER.

No shelling was heard at Wepener yesterday.

COLONEL BRABANT MOVING NORTH.

Colonel Brabant's headquarters with all mounted troops have left Aliwal North for Rouxville.

London, 16th April.

THE SITUATION AT WEPENER.

Reuter's correspondent at Aliwal North states that it is officially reported that the British losses at Wepener during four days' fighting amounted to eighteen killed and 132 wounded. The besiegers are apprehensive of being themselves surrounded. Three thousand men are stationed on the border of Basutoland to prevent the Boers from crossing.

THE STRATEGY OF LORD ROBERTS.

Reuter's correspondent at Bloemfontein states that Lord Roberts is now in a position to concentrate an overwhelming force at any point.

THE WANT OF HORSES BEING SLOWLY SUPPLIED.

Horses continue to arrive at Bloemfontein in great numbers, but they are in low condition and require nursing, and the mortality among them is great.

NEWS FROM WEPENER.

The losses announced at Wepener were anterior to the 14th instant, but the losses since that date are not known. The garrison signalled on Saturday that all was well.

MORE REPORTS OF THE DISCOURAGEMENT OF THE BOERS.

There are persistent reports that the Boers in the South-east of the Free State are retiring northward, and that they are short of ammunition and disheartened.

OOM PAUL KEEPING THEM UP TO THE MARK.

It is stated that President Krüger has been at Brandfort and visiting the South recently. The continual exertion of his personal influence appears to have become a significant necessity.

London, 17th April.

A VISIT TO MAFEKING.

Lieutenant Smitheman of the Rhodesian Regiment has reached Mafeking through the Boer lines, and returned to Colonel Plummer's camp on the 8th instant. He reports Mafeking all well on the 5th instant.

(From the Haras Agency.)

OPENING OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

We have to thank the Count de Bezaure, Consul-General of France, for the following telegram dated Saigon the 15th instant:—

President Loubet inaugurated the Exhibition yesterday afternoon in the *Salle des Fêtes* of the Machinery Palace in the presence of the French Authorities, the Ambassadors, and the Foreign Commissioners, amid a scene of enormous enthusiasm.

President Loubet expressed his conviction that the Exhibition will develop sentiments of solidarity and concord. The twentieth century will see more fraternity and less misery.

President Loubet, followed by great cheering, crossed the Champ de Mars, ascended the Seine up to the Pont Alexandre, and returned to the Elysée. The weather was fine, the crowds enormous and enthusiastic, and the city decorated with flags.

The Director of Sicawei Observatory reports: Wednesday, 11th April, 10 a.m.—State of the atmosphere on the 10th.—Barometric maximum over Japan and Siberia. Glass rising at the mouth of the Yangtze-kiang. No telegram from the interior west of Chinkiang. Changeable winds everywhere.—State on the morning of the 11th.—Barometer falling rapidly and becoming very irregular. Overcast weather. Fog at intervals.—Thursday, 12th April, 10 a.m.—State of the atmosphere

on the 11th.—The new depression in China is narrow and deep. It advances down the Yangtze-kiang and passes near Shanghai in the evening. Some thunderstorms in the afternoon and in the night. High readings in Siberia and over Sughalin Island.—State on the morning of the 12th.—Glass rising rapidly. Thunderstorm in the morning and drizzling rain. Strong N.W. breezes. The depression progresses E.N.E.-wards.—Friday, 13th April, 10 a.m.—State of the atmosphere on the 12th.—The depression is moving rapidly toward Japan. The high pressures are spreading again over China and the weather clears up in the evening. Strong breezes from the N. quadrant on the N. coast. S. winds in the Formosa Channel. State on the morning of the 13th.—Glass rising rapidly, pressure exceeding mean. Fair weather. Hoarfrost.—Saturday, 14th April.—State of the atmosphere on the 13th.—Very irregular barometer at Shanghai. The barometric maximum advances E.N.E.-wards on the Yellow Sea. A deep depression is progressing in Siberia to the West of Lake Baikal. Rain beginning to fall a little after 9 p.m. State on the morning of the 14th.—Glass falling and very restless. Intermittent showers.—Sunday, 15th April, 10 a.m.—State of the atmosphere on the 14th.—Barometer rising in Japan and falling again in China where a depression is advancing E.-wards. Rain at intervals all day at Shanghai.—State on the morning of the 15th.—Barometer rising slowly. Fine rain; light variable winds.—Monday, 16th April, 10 a.m.—State of the atmosphere on the 15th.—The depression in China is approaching Shanghai and advancing slowly at sea. Glass rising rapidly in the North. Calm and rainy weather.—State on the morning of the 16th.—Continuation of same weather. Restless barometer. N.B.—The barometric height shown on the 14th instant at 4 p.m. should read 30.10 instead of 30.14.—Tuesday, 17th April, 10 a.m.—State of the atmosphere on the 16th.—A secondary centre is passing near Chungking and is advancing in the Yangtze valley, following the head one. Thunderstorm and showers at Shanghai in the evening and during the night. Restless glass. Light changeable winds along the whole coast. State on the morning of the 17th.—Weather beginning to clear up. Pressure about mean.

READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

(Thermometers in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.)

1900.				
	Fahr.	Thermometer.	Min.	Max.
	April 11	55° 9	65° 7	0.17
	12	50° 0	52° 2	0.14
	13	39° 8	61° 0	.....
	14	46° 0	50° 6	0.43
	15	48° 9	56° 7	0.23
	16	50° 0	56° 5	0.56
	17	52° 2	61° 3	0.55
1899.				
	April 11	49° 8	62° 6	.....
	12	51° 0	57° 9	0.48
	13	50° 8	53° 0	0.80
	14	41° 6	65° 0	0.03
	15	44° 8	64° 1	.....
	16	50° 3	70° 3	0.16
	17	58° 3	60° 0	0.05

His Excellency Sir Henry Blake, Governor of Hongkong, accompanied by Captain-Superintendent Pattison, visited the Mixed Court on Wednesday morning whilst the Court was sitting. He was greeted by Mr. Weng, the magistrate, and Mr. S. F. Mayers, British assessor, and after listening to a few cases he left, visiting the prisoners' cells on his way out.

ADMIRAL SIR E. R. FREMANTLE, G.C.B., C.M.G., who arrived here yesterday by

the English mail on a trip round the world, left again this morning in the *Tungchow* for Weihaiwei, whence H.M.S. *Endymion* will take him to Japan.

We learn from Mr. Charles, the promoter of Tattersall's West Australian Consultations, that he finds so many subscribers in the Far East that he is establishing agencies here and in other ports.

NOTICE has been omitted of the inspection by Colonel The O'Gorman of the Light Horse under the command of Capt. Wickham, which took place on Saturday (7th) at 2.30 p.m. in the Riding School in the North Homan Road. The Inspecting Officer expressed himself both surprised and delighted by what he saw. The drill was excellent and the ponies were in good order and seemed thoroughly well trained, and the whole condition of the Light Horse very far surpassed what Colonel The O'Gorman had heard of them before he came to Shanghai, and he complimented Capt. Wickham very highly on the pitch of excellence the Light Horse under his command had attained.

We learn that there is great consternation in Customs circles owing to the fact that some recent promotions in the ranks of Commissioners and Deputy-Commissioners have taken place at a lower salary than was established a couple of years ago, the result being that the promotion of a Deputy to a full Commissionership is now discounted by 50 per cent, and the pay of a Deputy-Commissioner remains the same as that of the rank immediately below him. There is no little anxiety in the lower ranks of the service as to how they will be affected by this in turn.

A LARGE section of the community was en fête yesterday, the occasion being the marriage of Miss Marie Margueretha Harriet Clarke, eldest daughter of Mrs. G. Clarke, Nanking Road, to Mr. Otto Carl Max Homann, manager of the German Bank at Tsingto. The civil marriage first of all took place at the German Consulate, and afterwards Pastor Hackmann performed the religious ceremony at the Union Church. The German choir sang several pretty hymns and the tasteful decoration of the Church was much admired by the large party of visitors. Afterwards the happy pair held a reception at the residence of the bride's mother and here too many beautiful floral decorations were in evidence. In the reception room a monster bell of white lilies, marguerite daisies, heliotrope, ferns and geraniums, was suspended from the ceiling and under this, Mr. and Mrs. Homann received the congratulations of their many friends. The bride's costume was a charming one, the dress, with Princess front and full train being of white surah, and richly embroidered with myrtle blossoms, the German bridal bloom, this work being done by the pupils of the Ningpo Convent School. Other portions of the *trousseau* came from the local French School, La Providence, and the effect was first-rate. The bride wore a locket set with pearls and a fine gold chain, the bridegroom's gift, and carried a beautiful shower bouquet of white geraniums, spirea, and ferns. The bridesmaids were the three sisters of the bride, prettily gowned in pink satin, with white muslin overskirts and they wore taking French hats of white straw, with white feathers and ribbons and just a touch of black that was very effective. An innovation and not an unpleasant one, was the black ribbons on the dresses of the bridesmaids. Wedding presents over 100 in number and many of them rich and valuable specimens of European and Eastern art and skill filled one large apartment, and telegrams of congratulation came in from all parts. At the reception in the afternoon when the giant wedding cake was cut, Mr. Schärff proposed the health of the happy couple and the company received

the toast with three hearty "Hochs!" Mr. and Mrs. Homann left for a trip in the interior in the evening, the bride wearing a charming "going-away" costume. They had good wishes galore and the showers of rice whitened the sidewalk long after their departure. Mrs. Clarke entertained a large party of friends at dinner in the evening and with her daughters' aid as hostesses a most enjoyable time was spent, the dining-room decorations coming in for particular admiration.

CAPTAIN VON THOMAN of the Austrian cruiser *Zenta*, and the ward-room officers, gave a most charming reception on board on Monday afternoon, which was attended by the rank and fashion of Shanghai. Mr. Pisko, Austro-Hungarian Consul-General, and Mrs. Pisko assisted Captain von Thoman to receive the guests. The ship was beautifully decorated, the electric light being lavishly employed. There was dancing to the music of the ship's band; the ward-room was devoted to refreshments; and everything was done to make the entertainment a delightful and perfect success, all present most thoroughly enjoying the afternoon.

THE Cathedral was filled on Good Friday afternoon with a large congregation who listened with rapt attention to a most impressive performance of Sir John Stainer's *Crucifixion*. The composer very modestly calls his work a *Meditation* on the Sacred Passion of the Holy Redeemer, for two solo voices (tenor and bass) and chorus, and interspersed with hymns to be sung by the congregation. The solo parts were most expressively sung by Messrs. H. Clapp and F. Hagberg. The chorus of about fifty voices was largely made up of members of the Cathedral and Union Church choirs and a few other ladies and gentlemen. Mr. F. L. Crompton, organist to the Cathedral, conducted, while the organ accompaniments were in the safe hands of his pupil-assistant Mr. G. F. Lanning. The two big choruses *Fling wide the Gates* and *The Appeal of the Crucified*, both containing passages of a dramatic character, received most adequate treatment, the chorus deserving much commendation for the earnest manner in which they sang their part and their careful and conscientious attention to the conductor. The duet *So thou liftest Thy Divine Petition*, perhaps the most beautiful number of the solo work, was sung in a most devotional manner. The hymns for choir and congregation, which are of a solemn yet placid character, formed not one of the least interesting features of the *Meditation*, which, to quote the words of one who has the interests of the Cathedral most deeply at heart, "was most impressive and most touching, and I trust many have received benefit from hearing it."

At St. Joseph's Church on Good Friday and Easter Sunday there were large congregations. L'Abbe Rouxell conducted the service on Good Friday, and on Easter Sunday, the Vicar Apostolic of Chinkiang, the Rev. Father Reynaud, conducted the service, assisted by the Rev. F. H. du Bois. At the High Mass on Easter Sunday, L'Abbe Perosi's "Credo," was given with splendid effect, the choir being helped with several violins and a contrabass. At the Union Church the Rev. Mr. Darwent conducted the usual Easter services. The music was appropriate to the occasion and there were large congregations.

WE regret to have to report the death of Mr. Johan Matthias Land, which took place at his residence 14, Kiukiang Road, at 2.15 p.m. on Thursday. The deceased gentleman was a well known and much respected resident of Shanghai for many years and, come next August, his service in the Customs would have amounted to 37 years. Mr. Land had been in poor health for about a year but at noon on Thursday he said he felt much better

and left his bed for a while. The cause of death is reported to be heart disease. Mr. Land, who was born in Hanover is 18' 8" was at one time a Shanghai Volunteer and he was also a member of the German lodge of Freemasons. Besides a widow, deceased leaves a family of nine children, some of whom are of tender years.

THE funeral of the late Mr. J. M. Land took place on Saturday afternoon at the New Cemetery. There was a large attendance, many of the deceased's friends in the Customs service being present as well as members of the German Masonic Lodge. A large number of handsome wreaths were placed on the coffin from friends, and friends from the Customs and the Masonic body performed the duties of pall bearers. The Rev. Pastor Hackmann carried out the burial service.

It is with very deep regret that we learn of the death in the South from typhoid fever of Mrs. H. H. Fox, daughter of Captain Bassett of the China Merchants' service, and wife of Mr. H. H. Fox, Acting British Consul at Samshui. She was well known in Shanghai, where she lived for many years before her marriage, and universally liked.

It is learnt with great regret that Captain Montgomerie, R.N., of H. M. S. *Bonaventure*, has had to be invalided home. He and Mrs. Montgomerie will pass through Shanghai by the next *Empress* on their way to Europe. Commander A. H. Smith-Dorrien of H. M. S. *Alacrity* takes temporary command of the *Bonaventure*.

WITH reference to the Peiho a private letter from Tientsin says: "They are making tremendous strides with the River Improvement. There has already been a very marked rise, and I have heard that when the rains come, they will practically flood the river, and so wash away all the superfluous mud and make it once more fit for navigation. The lighters now come up full, whereas they used to be only half-loaded. It is really a work of art."

THE *Echo de Chine* of the 13th instant contained the minutes of the meeting of the French Municipal Council on the 28th ultimo, under the presidency of M. Brunat. After the transaction of much formal business, the regulations drawn up by the Works Committee for the Chinese Hotel in the Rue du Consulat were approved.—Messrs. Butterfield & Swire were allowed to carry their private pontoon next to the Consulate jetty 50 feet farther northward on condition that vessels using it did not interfere with the free access to the public jetty.—A long letter from the China & Japan Telephone Co., was read, repudiating the French Council's claim to the telephone plant in the French concession, and announcing that the company intended to remove the plant immediately after the closing of the exchange on the 31st ultimo. It was decided, after all the relevant documents had been consulted, that the Secretary should place the matter in the hands of Messrs. Stokes and Platt, and that legal action should be taken to defend the interests of the Council and the Sicaei Observatory.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR left this at noon to-day in the *Alacrity* for Nagasaki and Kobe, to rejoin his flagship the *Centurion*, proceeding from Japan to Weihaiwei.

THE second of the two steel tow-boats ordered by the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, was successfully launched at the Old Dock on Saturday last. The vessel is 110 feet in length, and is fitted with twin screws and all the latest improvements to make her a handy craft for river work.

THE General Agents inform us that the following telegraphic advice of a tobacco sale on account of the Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company was received on Thursday from the Deli Maatschappij, Amsterdam:—"Sold 430 bales at 50 cents."

ROUXVILLE, Smithfield, and Wepener are in the south-east of the Orange Free State. Rouxville is about 20 miles north of Aliwal North, which is in Cape Colony; Smithfield is about 15 miles north-west of Rouxville; and Wepener is about 50 miles north of Rouxville and some 45 miles south and west of Ladybrand. Bethulie is about 25 miles south-east of Springfontein, and close to the Orange River.

ACCORDING to a telegram received here by Messrs. Carlowitz & Co., the new German steamer *Ferona* from New York, with a general cargo on board and bound for here and Japan, has met with an accident near Suez and has been compelled to drydock, after having discharged her cargo, which is supposed to be considerably damaged. She is expected to be able to proceed on her voyage about the 5th of May.

THE following telegraphic information dated yesterday was received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-en Boschexploitatie in Langkat:—

Gatons.	
Daily aggregate output of Crude Petroleum	26,197
Crude Petroleum in Tanks at date	184,580
Gees.	
Kerosene made since the date of the preceding bi-monthly telegram	22,053
Kerosene shipped since the date of the preceding bi-monthly telegram	11,310
Kerosene in Stock at Refinery at date	70,939

THE General Committee of the Shanghai Baseball Club held a meeting on Wednesday evening at the U. S. Consulate when the following officers were elected:—Mr. A. W. Danforth, President; Mr. R. W. Mustard, Vice-President; Mr. E. H. Dunning, Treasurer; Mr. C. R. Bennett, Secretary.

THE annual meeting of the Shanghai Gun Club was held on Thursday at noon at the Shanghai Club, with Mr. C. Holliday in the chair. The report and accounts were passed, after which the Committee for the ensuing year was elected. Mr. W. C. Murray, the hon. secretary, and Mr. W. S. Jackson, the hon. treasurer, both resigned and the committee was appointed as follows:—Messrs. C. Holliday, J. Ward Hall, J. R. Harding, C. Rudolph, and H. H. Read. Mr. Read is to take the post of Secretary.

THE Saracen's Head Hotel, Snow Hill, dear to all Londoners and to all readers of Dickens, was to be put up for sale by auction on the 7th of March last.

WE learn that the purposed *durbur* at Weihaiwei has come off, and there was a fair attendance of Chinese. It is too early to say what the result will be, but so far things are quiet.

DURING the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. on Friday morning, there was not a single crime, offence, or accident reported at any police station in the Anglo-American Settlement. This, in a city of 350,000 inhabitants, is probably unique, and is a strong testimony to the orderliness of the Chinese.

AN unusually terrific thunderstorm broke over Woosung on Wednesday night. Torrents of rain fell incessantly, and the thunder and lightning were almost continuous, for about six hours. In Shanghai we had only a comparatively slight fall of rain and a little thunder and lightning.

ATTENTION is drawn to a Harbour notification wherein are laid down the regulations as regards vessels anchoring in the river and the disposal of vessels having explosives on board. The notification also deals with the matters of the use of steam whistles and the rate of speed at which steamers should go within the harbour limits.

THE failure is announced of Appletons', the well-known American publishers.

DEWETSDORP is on the direct line between Bloemfontein and Wepener, a little nearer the latter town.

A WUCHANG dispatch states that that city was visited on the 6th instant by a typhoon which blew down a large number of houses just outside the Pao-an Gate and that a number of large trees famous from their size, on the hill in the rear of the Hunan Guild house in that city, were also blown down and some uprooted. Fortunately there was no loss of life.

A CORRESPONDENT writes that the Boxer movement is spreading quietly but rapidly over the northern parts of Chihli. They will find plenty of recruits in those parts among the sect which made such blazes with Catholics and Mongols in 1889. The slaughter demanded by the French Minister and barbarously carried out has neither been forgiven nor forgotten, so that a chance of paying off old scores will be more than welcome. Recruiting is being actively prosecuted northward from Peking by leaders of the Boxers. The Manchu officials in Jehol are fully in sympathy with them and would lend them a hand if they came that way.

ACCORDING to the *China Mail*, the accident which detained the M.M.S. *Ernest Simons* at Hongkong was the fracture of the couplings of her shaft between Saigon and Hongkong.

THE watermark at Hankow on the 14th instant was 13 feet 11 inches and at Kiukiang on the 15th idem 16 feet 10 inches.

THE M. M. S. *Ernest Simons*, with passengers for Shanghai and Japan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Monday at 2 p.m.

THE R.M.S. *Empress of India* arrived at Hongkong yesterday at 8 a.m.

THE silk which left Shanghai per R.M.S. *Empress of Japan* on the 17th ultimo, arrived in New York on Friday the 13th instant.

THE M.M.S. *Océanien* with the French mail of the 24th of March left Singapore for Shanghai on Sunday at 4 a.m.

THE N.-D.L.S. *Preussen* left Singapore on Thursday, carrying the Imperial German Mail, dated Berlin, 19th March, 1900.

THE R.M.S. *Empress of China* left Yokohama on Friday afternoon for Vancouver.

H. M. S. *Hermione* was to leave Taku on Sunday, and is expected here about Friday, the 20th instant.

H.M.S. *Abercromby* with Vice-Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour, K.C.B., on board arrived here on Good Friday from Chinhaï.

THE C.M.S. *Fuzhou* which arrived on the 14th instant from Amoy and ports, reports a continuation of dense fog for 48 hours, ending with heavy rain and severe flashes of lightning from the S.E. quarter. Wind variable with more or less strength, sea moderate.

THE T.-C. steamer *Kutwo* was taken into the Cosmopolitan Dock last Saturday morning.

THE China Mutual steamer *Hysan* arrived at Durban on the 9th instant, and was ordered to Port Elizabeth, Dr. Little going round in her to that port.

It was the *Powerful's* naval brigade that saved Ladysmith, and it was inevitable that the great ship should have a magnificent reception when she reached home.

THE U.S.S. *Bennington* is a steel gun-vessel of 1,710 tons displacement and 3,436 indicated horse-power, built at Chester, Pa., in 1890. She has 14 guns, her speed is 17½ knots, and she has a complement of 195.

THE C.N.S. *Pekin*, which arrived on Wednesday from Ningpo, reports: Variable

winds and squally. Anchored below Little Beacon from 2 a.m. to 7 a.m. Thence to port variable winds and overcast weather.

THE C.M.S. *Hsinfu*, which arrived on Monday from Tangku and Chefoo, reports: On crossing Gulf of Pechili light variable winds and fine weather to N.E. Promontory: thence to Shawsishan, light to moderate winds with light rain followed by moderate breezes and cloudy weather to port.

ON the voyage of the German steamer *Sibiria* from Kobe to Shanghai, she picked up twelve Korean natives from a disabled junk on the 15th instant. The steamer arrived here yesterday and Captain Bruhn was for a while in a dilemma to know what to do with his charges as they were entirely ignorant of any language save their own, and quite destitute. The work of rescuing the castaways, which was carried out by the chief officer of the steamer, was a dangerous task, a heavy sea running at the time, and necessitating several trips being made by the boat. It is understood that the men had been in their perilous plight for three or four days and that four of their comrades had been drowned. The German Consular authorities were yesterday making arrangements to have the men returned to their own country.

A PEKING telegram states that H. E. Liu K'un-yi, the restored Viceroy of the Liangkang provinces, will leave the capital for Shanghai on the 20th instant, and that orders have been sent to the Commodore of the Nanyang Squadron to send a cruiser up to Tientsin to bring the Viceroy and his staff to the Yangtze.

It was reported in local mandarin circles on Wednesday that the date for increasing duties on imports from 5 per cent to 7 per cent *ad valorem*, according to the new tariff arranged at Peking, has been set down for the 8th of May next. This is purely a native report.

ACCORDING to a Nanking despatch, acting Viceroy Lu Ch'uan-lin was attacked by a madman on the 5th instant as H.E. was leaving his *yanén*. The madman first tried to overturn the viceregal sedan-chair, but upon being driven off the man threw two big chunks of stone which smashed the windows of the chair. Fortunately the acting Viceroy happened to be sitting well back and escaped being hit. The man was arrested and is now confined in the Kiang-ning *yanén*.

THE local mandarins received a telegram on Saturday from Tientsin stating that H.E. Wang Chih-ch'uan, the new Governor of Anhui, had left that port for Shanghai on the 12th instant by the *Hsinfu* and was accordingly expected to arrive here last night. H.E. is not expected to make a long stay in Shanghai but will proceed shortly to Nanking to relieve his predecessor Governor T'eng Hua-hsi, who is going up to Peking for an audience before going south to take over the Governorship of Kueichow to which he has been transferred *vice* Wang Yü-tsao deceased. It will be remembered that Governor T'eng Hua-hsi was at first appointed to Shansi, but he had to give way to the notorious patron of the Shantung Boxers, the Manchu Governor Yü Hsien, owing to being a Cantonese and *enjo* a friend of Reform and of foreigners. With reference to Governor Wang Chih-ch'uan, the new Governor of Anhui, he is a well-known Russophile and a close friend of Prince Ching and Hsü Ching-ch'eng, Director-General of Northern Railways and Chinese President of the Manchurian Railway.

MEMBERS of the Reform Party in Shanghai have received news from reliable quarters in Peking that when Viceroy Li Hung-chang received secret instructions from Prince Ching to send Admiral Yeh of the Peiyang Squadron, who happened to be in Canton at the time, to proceed with two of his fastest cruisers, the *Haitien* and

Haishou, to cruise in the vicinity of Singapore in order to assist the assassins on the track of Kang Yü-wei, Viceroy Li telegraphed back to Peking that he thought the plan impracticable—for the present at least—as the members of the Reform Party were on the alert and very watchful over the safety of their leaders. Viceroy Li's answer was a curt and imperative one to the effect that it was his duty simply to obey orders, and that he would be held responsible for any failures. The upshot was that Viceroy Li gave the orders, as he had received them, to Admiral Yeh, told the latter to do his best to obey orders and refused to hear the deprecatory reply of the Admiral. Finally Prince Ching is now making secret enquiries as to how the "secret" order of the Empress Dowager with reference to such an important *coup* could have leaked out and found its way to the columns of the *North-China Daily News*, and a strict watch is being kept upon persons sending telegrams from Peking to the South.

ACCORDING to the *Universal Gazette* Viceroy Liu of Nanking, in his capacity of High Commissioner of the Nanyang Administration, will remain at least a fortnight at Tientsin in order to consult on measures of Imperial defence with his colleague Viceroy Yü Lu, High Commissioner of the Peiyang Administration.

H. E. YUNG CH'UAN, (Manchu), Judge-designate of the neighbouring province of Chökang, *vice* the late Li Kuang-chiu, arrived here from Tientsin on Saturday evening *en route* for Hangchow. Yung Ch'uan only a year ago was a simple prefect and belongs to a coterie of young Manchus, scions of noble and powerful families belonging to the Conservative Party at Peking, who are being rapidly promoted over the heads of senior officials of Chinese descent to high provincial posts.

A PRIVATE letter from Foochow says that the French are having all their work to keep their hold on the Arsenal, the Chinese being very anxious to close it on the ground that the expenses are more than the province can stand. The Tartar General is Commissioner of the Arsenal, and its maintenance does not suit his pocket at all.

THE *Foochow Echo* of the 7th inst. says that the meetings of the Christian Endeavour Convention are being largely attended. There were about 1,500 people present at the Tieng Ang Dong on the 6th. In reference to this the *Chinese Recorder* says in its April issue:—

It will be a matter of surprise to many to find, after the Convention in Foochow, how many Societies are already organised and in good working order, and many of them in places where it would have been supposed, *a priori*, that the field was not yet ready. Of course a Christian Endeavour Society, like many another good institution, will not grow and thrive of itself. It will require a guiding hand, constant watching, and wise directing. But, with judicious care and oversight, it is wonderful what such organisations may be made to effect in the life of a church. Endeavour has wonderful developing power, and it is just this that the infant church in China needs. Work for everybody, and everybody at work. All our converts, for the most part, are "Young People" in the sense of having been recently born into the kingdom, and there is no good reason why what has worked so well in America and England should not accomplish most happy results in China.

WE have received Hongkong papers to the 13th instant.—The U. S. Government chartered steamer *Antipolo* has been wrecked off Bolinao.—The Japanese battleship *Shikishima* arrived at Singapore on the 29th ultimo.—A Mr. S. B. Terry, C.E., who had just joined the Panjom Mining Co., shot himself in the Connaught

House Hotel, Hongkong, on the 6th.—Messrs. Fenwick & Co. have launched a large stern-wheel steamer at Hongkong for the West River Syndicate.—The P. & O. S. *China*, with an entirely new bottom, left London for Bombay on the 15th ultimo.—The U.S. monitor *Monterey* arrived at Hongkong from Manila to be fitted with new boilers, etc., on the 9th.—The U.S. troops in the Philippines are to be constituted a separate "Department of the Philippines."—Captain Albert Smith of the *Talsang* died at sea of cholera, between Bangkok and Hongkong.—Fatal cases of plague are still occurring in Hongkong.—The General Post Office in London has at last discovered the existence of the German mail, and now makes up a mail for the East every alternate Monday.—Warren's Circus is now in Hongkong.—Count Festetics' yacht *Tolna* has been wrecked on Minicoy, but no lives were lost.—There were three fresh cases of plague at Hongkong and three deaths in the 24 hours ending at noon on the 12th.—Singapore has declared the port of Manila infected.—The U.S. Government has made large shipments of candy to the troops in the Philippines, it being established as a physiological fact that in the tropics a moderate consumption of confectionery promotes health and satisfies a natural and not unhealthful craving of the stomach.—The reconstructed U.S. cruisers *Isa de Cuba* and *Don Juan de Austria* have been placed in commission.—The Chinese merchants pre-ent an address to the Hon. T. H. Whitehead on the 11th.—Mr. A. H. Gunter of the Punjab Civil Service, and Lieut. Grun, R.E., have been murdered while shooting on the North-West Frontier.—H.M.S. *Edgar*, Capt. Fleet, arrived at Hongkong from Plymouth on the 11th.

The *China Mail* of the 10th says:—"The small exploration party which arrived on Saturday, consisting of Captain Rigby and Lieutenant Armstrong, of the Wiltshire Regiment, and two Indian surveyors, traversed the route from Mouhnein, on the coast near Rangoon, north to Papun on the Salween River. From thence they went to Szemao and Mêngtze, following the southern frontier of Yunnan through a very wild country. It had been their intention to come down the West River route, but learning that it was closed by pirates they came out through Tongking. The whole journey was made without any serious molestation by the natives, and the party was received most graciously by the French authorities in Tongking. They came by steamer from Tongking."

The following notes are from the *Hongkong Daily Press*:—

The following telegram, headed Bucyrus, O. 1st April, seems "rather sudden."—James Dedrick, a Californian, who has just returned from China, is here arranging for the purchase of a number of ten-ton steel wagons and traction engines to draw them. He will establish a service across the desert in China, and will enter active competition for the carrying trade, which is now done by camels. He says the camels can carry only about 600 pounds each and make only twenty miles a day, while his wagons will carry ten tons each and make sixty miles. He has been over the ground thoroughly, and he expects to have fifty engines and 300 wagons actively engaged within a year. The first consignment will be shipped immediately.

A correspondent who has recently visited North Borneo speaks very hopefully of the prospects of the new port of Jesselton, situated in Gaya Bay on the west coast of North Borneo. It will be remembered that it is to be the terminus of a railway, the other end of which is at Beaufort on the Padas River, whence the existing line runs to Weston. A contract for this Jesselton-Beaufort line has been signed by the British North Borneo Company in London,

and construction is to commence almost at once. Jesselton is situated almost opposite the old settlement on Gaya Island, burned by Mat Salleh four years ago. The Gantian settlement at the northern end of Gaya Bay was formed to replace it, but it has not been found a very suitable spot, and to carry the railway line along to Gantian, instead of stopping two or three miles below at Jesselton, would mean a big bridge over the Inanam river, which would be a costly proceeding. The new spot is much better adapted both as a settlement and as a port. The pier to be constructed—which will have the railway taken to its head—will have a depth of 26 ft. of water, quite sufficient for all the shipping that is likely to require accommodation for some years to come. It is hoped that, with these facilities and with the production of coal, which exists along the track of the railway, the Admiralty may be induced to look favourably on Gaya Bay as a naval base. At the present time the necessary Government buildings, the Resident's house and Constabulary barracks, are being constructed at Jesselton. On their completion the Resident will take up his post there and Gantian will be abandoned.

We have received Japan papers with dates from Yokohama to the 9th, Kobe to the 10th, and Nagasaki to the 12th inst.—The *Japan Mail* says that the *Chino Shimbu* has a rather mysterious note eulogising England's action with regard to the Masampho affair. But it does not say what England did.—A proposal is to be brought forward at Kobe to abandon the idea of a St. George's Bell this year, and send subscriptions to the Indian Famine Fund instead.—The pontoons built to raise the *Morgan City* have been completed and sent to the wreck.—The British barque *Iranion*, 2,797 tons, which left New York for Yokohama with a cargo of kerosene oil on the 25th of November last, was wrecked on Niijima, in the Gulf of Tokio, on the 7th inst.—The captain and crew were saved.—On receipt of the news of the attempt on the Prince of Wales, the Mikado sent a telegraphic message of sympathy to the Queen of England.—A telegraph line is to be laid from Wijn to Mr. Pritchard Morgan's mine at Usan.—Mr. Kragh, who has just retired after 17 years' service as agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Co. at Nagasaki, was decorated by the Mikado before leaving for home.

The following telegrams are from the *Japan Mail*:—

Saigon, 4th April.
The Chamber of Deputies continues the discussion of the project of law relating to the Colonial Army. General Gallifet, amid much applause, maintains the proposition of the attachment of this Army to the War Department.

The whole Press of London shows much concern about the Thaba N'chu ambuscade.

Peking, 4th April.
The Government has issued an edict that should any trouble occur in Canton, Li Hung-chang will be held responsible.

Peking, 5th April.
Great Britain, the United States, France and Germany are taking steps in co-operation to muster warships at Taku and urge the Chinese Government to suppress the insurgents in Shantung within two months. Most of the warships are already assembled.

Liu K'un-yi has had an audience of the Empress Dowager and represented that in case the Emperor Kuang Hsü is deposed, a serious disturbance will break out in South China.

The presence of Liu in Peking appears to have had the effect of preventing the Empress Dowager from resorting to any violent act.

The Powers have made a joint representation to the Chinese Government, stating that if the insurgents in Shantung

are not suppressed within a certain limit of time the Powers will take the matter into their own hands.

No reply has yet been made by the Chinese Government.

6th April.

Despite the entreaties of three Ministers of State, the Empress Dowager has proceeded to the Ewo Park, and the Emperor Kuang Hsü followed.

Seven thousand Chinese troops have proceeded from Tientsin to Shantung.

Saigon, 6th April.

The English are fortifying Bloemfontein. The Boers, to the number of about 20,000, are massing in the neighbourhood of the town and are menacing the English communications.

The London journals show some uneasiness about the situation of Lord Roberts.

The *Japan Mail* has the following account of the loss of the *Iranion*:—

The British sailing ship *Iranion*, 2,938 tons, with 110,000 cases of kerosene oil from Washington and Philadelphia, consigned to the Standard Oil Company, is reported to have struck and foundered off the coast of Idzu, on April 3d. The *Iranion* left New York for Yokohama on November 23rd. The scene of the disaster is about 74 miles from Yokohama and some 40 miles off the mainland. The first officer and 16 men are now in Tokio, having landed at Goza, and another telegram states that the captain and 14 men have been reported from Niijima, another island of the same group.

The ship had a good passage till the night of the 3d instant, when, at 9 p.m., she struck. A big sea was running and the vessel filled quickly. Two boats were quickly launched, and all the crew, with the exception of one man, Smith, who apparently through his own stupidity declined to leave, quitted the ship. The mate's party, after half-a-day's rowing, made land, and were conveyed to Shimoda by a Japanese schooner. The master, Mr. Watt, had meanwhile landed his contingent, as stated above, at Niijima, and met the mate at Shimoda, where he had gone with a view to engaging a boat to go back to the scene of the wreck, in the hope that the man Smith, who had been left behind, might be still surviving. The mate's party arrived in Tokio on Monday.

We have referred heretofore to the mishap suffered by the steamer *Oak Branch*. The *Nagasaki Express* of the 9th says:—

From Singapore papers we notice that the British steamer *Oak Branch*, 2,061 tons, which called here on Monday last on her way to Vladivostok, had a rather eventful voyage. She left Baltimore with a cargo of railway iron for Vladivostok on the 11th of August last. Coming through the Red Sea the vessel got aground, and had to return to Suez. There she discharged her cargo and sailed in ballast to England for repairs, returning in ballast to Suez; and then reloading her cargo, she left the latter place on the 22nd of February, and subsequently reached Singapore, taking over seven months to do the voyage.

A LONDON telegram of the 13th ultimo to an American paper said:—There is every prospect of a scandal over the issue of war bonds to the extent of £30,000,000. It is charged that a syndicate of bankers was formed and that it will receive the major portion of the bonds. The bonds were sold at 98½ and are already at a premium of 3 per cent. It is argued that the Government, instead of fixing the price, should have called for popular bids. A Parliamentary inquiry is threatened.—*Japan Mail*.

We have received the *London and China Express* of the 9th ultimo.—Mr. E. F. G. Hatch, M.P., was making satisfactory progress at Aden.—The *Deutschland*, homeward bound, arrived at Portsmouth on the

2nd ultimo.—The departure of the *Pique* is indefinitely postponed.

MR. PRIOR PALMER of Mamsella, Ceylon, suggested and the *Times of Ceylon* carried out a scheme for the dispatch of books and papers for the use of the sick and wounded in the South African military hospitals. The *Times of Ceylon* prints the following appreciative letter to Mr. Palmer from Lord Methuen, who, the *Times of Ceylon* says, is now Commandant at Kimberley:—

Dear Palmer—I must thank you and all those in Ceylon for their extraordinary generosity and great thoughtfulness. You are quite right in supposing there is no form of gift so acceptable to the soldier on service. Food for the body we have in abundance, and I cannot praise our organisation too highly: food for the mind is what we cannot have too much of when within camp, or sick in hospital.

We are having a hard fight, which is far better than killing masses of black men with nothing but courage to aid them. My own desire is that both sides may fight fair, and have no vindictive feelings. Scoundrels there are, no doubt, amongst the Boers, up to any mean trick; but I believe the bulk will play fair and act like brave men so long as they can hide themselves!! It is always a pleasure to hear from one of my old troopers.—Yours very truly,

METHUEN.

Modder, 29th January.

THE publishers have sent us for notice a copy of the issue of *Country Life Illustrated* of the 10th ultimo. It is well-known as a sixpenny journal, full of very fine reproductions of photographs, specially intended for all interested in country life and country pursuits. The frontispiece to the issue before us is a really charming photograph, exquisitely soft, of the Marchioness of Granby, herself an amateur artist of well-deserved fame. There are, among many others, a series of admirably executed pictures of Hampden House, but the special features of this number are the photographs, taken at the special invitation of the late Duke of Westminster's family, of *Flying Fox*, of whom no satisfactory portrait has previously been procured, and the other horses included in the recent great Kingsclere sale. An interesting section of this paper is the list of properties to be disposed of with little photographs of the houses offered.

THE April issue of the *Chinese Recorder* notes with much satisfaction the decision of the ratepayers at their last general meeting to establish a public school for Chinese in the Settlement. It says:—

The details are yet to be worked out by the Council, and we have no doubt that in the end the school will prove to be a great boon to the Chinese residents and that the slight cost to the foreign tax-payers will be more than compensated by the improvement which will result in the relations between Europeans and natives and by the beneficial influence which such a school cannot but exert upon the whole empire. The present reactionary policy of the government is based upon the fear that Western education means disloyalty to the dynasty. That such a fear is altogether unfounded needs no demonstration, and we have no doubt that this will be made clear in time and a more progressive policy adopted. The effect of this new movement on the part of the Shanghai community will greatly aid, as we believe, in bringing about this desirable change.

It is too early to ask that free education be provided for all Chinese children in the Settlements, but the step taken is a long one in the right direction.

A RECENT dispatch to the *London Daily News* from its Odessa correspondent says:—

I am informed on the very best authority that the number of troops to be dispatched

hence to the Far East during the current year is upwards of forty thousand. It is semi-officially stated that the concession for the extension of the Tiflis-Kors Railway to Erzeroum has already been granted by the Sultan. The new line is to be completed within three years. One of the minor conditions made by the Porte is that all the Russian officials and workmen engaged in the construction of the permanent way shall wear the fez. This is understood to be a necessary and prudent concession to the national prejudices of the Turks in Eastern Asia Minor, who will probably be assured that it is the Sultan who is constructing the new railway. Otherwise the unruly Kurds might become obstructive and create serious difficulties.

Writing on the subject of the plague, the *Madras Times* says:—

The Plague continues to play havoc. In Calcutta and Bengal it has taken root, and, now that it has once taken root, there is no knowing how many months or even years it may take to get rid of it. In Bombay it is almost as bad as ever it was, and in Karachi, as our telegram says to-day, it is increasing. It is still existent in Bangalore and Mysore; and over in Australia there have been thirteen cases at Sydney, with 6 deaths. It is evident that science has not yet got to the bottom of this terrible pestilence, and the fear that the Plague was going to circle the world before it had played itself out seems not unlikely to be realised. To be sure people can get used to Plague, even as they can to an enemy's shells during a siege; and certainly it is no use taking it too gloomily. When Plague first appeared in Bombay, Bombay was like a deserted city; people locked up their houses and their shops, and fled; men looked askance at one another in the street, and there was gloom everywhere. Nowadays, although the deaths per day are still a hundred, more or less, and although small-pox is an additional evil, things are thoroughly alive; and a circus agent who was in our office yesterday was remarking on the fact that in the midst of all its troubles Bombay sends enormous audiences nightly to their tent. It is well neither to be callous nor to be unreasonably overcast; and, so long as all the due precautions are taken in Bombay for checking the evil, it is anyway a matter of satisfaction that the people of Bombay are not thoroughly cowed down to inanity by their troubles.

RUSSIA is succeeding now in getting United States financiers to lend her money. The *New York Sun* of the 1st ultimo says:—

The *Sun* told some time ago of an investment of \$10,000,000 in Russia railway bonds by the New York Life Insurance Company. The syndicate that sold the bonds has now arranged to float in the local market \$15,000,000 more. They are all 4 per cent first mortgage bonds of the Wladikawkas railroad of Russia, principal and interest being guaranteed by the Russian Government.

None of the money paid for the bonds, it is stated, will be taken from this country, but it will be left here as a balance against current Russian purchases of American iron, steel, coal, and manufactured products, which are very heavy. The money paid and still to be paid for the bonds will be deposited with J. P. Morgan & Co., the National City Bank, and the New York Security and Trust Company.

The negotiations which led up to the floating of these bonds here have been pending since last spring, when William C. Van Antwerp, representing the New York Life, visited Russia and made a personal investigation of the railroad and its securities. Mr. Van Antwerp said yesterday:

"The Wladikawkas Railroad might be termed an American railroad in Russian

territory. It burns American coal in locomotives built at the Baldwin works, which run on American rails, and haul grain harvested by American-made farm implements. It has altogether outstanding \$90,000,000 of bonds. The bonds taken by the syndicate, so far as appearances go, might be American railway bonds. They are printed in English and it is specifically stated that principal and interest are payable in American gold at the office of the New York Security and Trust Company. They are issued to build a branch line and to double-track part of the road running to the Black Sea. They run twenty years, being redeemable at the option of the Government at the expiration of that time."

Mr. Van Antwerp said that he believed it was the intention to offer the bonds to general investment interest in this country as a high-class investment security. There are a good many Russian bonds already held here, the insurance companies, exclusive of the \$10,000,000 of these bonds bought by the New York Life, alone holding about \$13,000,000 of such bonds. Mr. Van Antwerp said he could not give the names of those in the syndicate, but it is believed in Wall Street that the institutions in which the purchase money is to be deposited are important members.

SIR WEMYSS REID in the *Nineteenth Century* writes as follows on the recent Hawksley revelations:—

"If these are all the 'revelations' to be given to us, it must be confessed that they do not amount to very much. Everybody knew, for example, that Mr. Fairfield, the head of the South African department at the Colonial Office, was on friendly terms with Mr. Hawksley. He was on equally friendly terms with Mr. Krüger, and would have written to that eminent man in precisely the same strain of playful sarcasm as that in which he addressed Mr. Hawksley. Everybody besides knew that Mr. Hawksley was of opinion that if all the facts were made known about the Raid, Mr. Chamberlain would not like the revelation. Yet there is little or nothing in the documents published that carries us beyond these two points. The documents themselves are of so miscellaneous a character that it almost looks as if they had been obtained by a surreptitious descent upon somebody's wastepaper basket. It will need more serious evidence than this to establish the truth with regard to a disastrous and discreditable episode in our history. The belief that it was the hush-up of the Parliamentary inquiry into the Jameson Raid that gave Mr. Krüger his long-sought opportunity of winning the more moderate Transvaalers and the people of the Orange Free State to his side, prevails widely among politicians of all parties. It is a matter of public importance that this episode in the history of the House of Commons should be cleared up."

THE *Glasgow Herald* shows a not unjustifiable doubt as the real value of the alliance between Sir Lo Feng-lo and the Article Club. Mentioning the success of the reactionaries in Peking, it says:—

But it is all very discouraging, and when one remembers that there was a slip back just after the visit of Li Hung-chang, it is permissible to wonder whether anything is ever gained by the feting of and lion-purveying for Chinese statesmen, however urbane and eloquent. The Marquis Tseng, Li Hung-chang, Sir Chihchen Lo Feng-lo—all able and accomplished men—have been among us, and have uttered the most noble sentiments and the most enlightened ideas. But that inner circle at Peking remains as dark as ever and as bent on maintaining the great wall of Chinese exclusiveness. To this day it remains a mystery who is the "Imperial Master" for whom Sir Chihchen returned thanks when he was here.

Miscellaneous Articles.

GLIMPSSES OF THE PAPERS.

14th April.

THE *Economist* of the 3rd ultimo has the following note on the Money Market in London:—

The market remains in practically the same condition as when we last wrote. Throughout the week money has been in active demand, and as much as 4 per cent has been paid for day-to-day loans, while most of the amounts due to the Bank on account of previous borrowings has had to be renewed. It would appear, however, from this week's Bank return that the Government disbursements are now overtaking the revenue collection, and they should very considerably exceed it during the remainder of the fiscal year. There is consequently the probability that the pressure will now relax, and rates become somewhat easier. But the issue of the Army Estimates, with their anticipation of a war expenditure of over £60,000,000, even if hostilities are brought to a sufficiently early close to admit of a large portion of our forces being brought home at the end of September, is a reminder that before long the Government must borrow largely in some form or other. And with this prospective demand to be satisfied it may be doubted whether any decline in rates that may take place will be more than temporary. As it is, the banks are not inclined to discount very freely, and the rate for best three months' paper is kept firm at about 3½ per cent.

In its first leading article, on "The Surrender of Cronje," the *Economist* does not show itself so sanguine as some of its contemporaries. It recognises that the Transvaal is much the more important of the two Dutch Republics, and that the stubborn Transvaalers will still give Lord Roberts a great deal of trouble. "Lord Roberts," it says, "has still to gather supplies and transport for an enterprise which may prove tedious, and it is not certain that he has not asked for still further reinforcements to protect what must be a very extended line of communications. We speak of the 'wearing down' of the Boer levies who now have no reserves, but our own army is being also worn down by incessant fighting and a considerable amount of disease. The deaths from enteric fever, the pest of British armies, owing partly to the contrast between campaign rations and the good food English soldiers habitually eat, are becoming numerous." The *Economist* goes on to note the spirit that had been put into our army by the arrival of Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener, and points out that the former had only left Cape Town twenty-one days when he received the surrender of General Cronje. Then it says:—

The surrender proves that the Boer farmers, or rather herdsmen, splendidly brave as they are, and enduring as they have shown themselves to be, are not prepared to fight "to the last ditch," or to be slain in heaps rather than become free subjects of Her Majesty. That is a great relief, not only to the fears, but to the consciences of the British people,

who, if the Boers had shown themselves prepared to face a war of extermination rather than submit, might have begun to question the justice of the war. The Boers fight well, especially when they have the advantage of position; but they will, it is evident, fight like reasonable human beings, and not like lunatics let loose. They will never be led by a braver man or a better general than Cronje, and if under such leadership they surrender, they will surrender when fairly beaten upon a greater scale. The war, in fact, is a war, and not a struggle to destroy a nation. The previous history of the Boers clearly suggested this, but the resistance on the Modder and on the Tugela had been so desperate that many usually cool judges began to apprehend a defence of Saguntum on a colossal scale. The removal of that apprehension greatly clears the prospect, and excites hopes that the Transvaalers, once convinced that they cannot win, will contentedly accept their position among Her Majesty's subjects. And in the third place the surrender and the relief of Ladysmith dissipate many vague hopes which were beginning to crystallise into projects on the Continent. It is not that our enemies there exaggerate our victories or cease to perceive that the campaign is most difficult one, but that they have got rid of their impression that the British Army is an effete organisation. The soldiers who have defeated an enemy like the Boers might defeat them also, they think, and with that conviction many dangerous notions vanish into thin air. To face the British Navy with a strong army behind it, is recognised even by hothens as a most risky enterprise, and the British Army, as revealed by recent incidents, is evidently strong. The Governments of the Continent never entertained any illusions about the matter, but their armies did, and their peoples did, and events which clear off such a misapprehension are of the highest value to the peace of the world.

It concludes by saying: "Meanwhile the British people may rest satisfied that their armies in South Africa have competent Generals, and that the Boers if defeated will submit. The only people who in modern times have fought a successful guerilla war did not own farms, and were not, as the Boers are, a nation of horsemen." In the same issue there is a trenchant note on Mr. Rhodes, which shows how he is really regarded by the sober business public in London for whom the *Economist* writes, and whose views it represents:—

If we are to judge of it by the summaries telegraphed here, Mr. Rhodes cannot be complimented upon his speech at the meeting of the De Beers Company held in Kimberley at the end of last week. He appears to have dilated at some length upon the causes of the war and the attitude of the Boers; but the man who was chiefly responsible for that piece of unspeakable folly, the Jameson raid, and whose previous predictions as to the course the Governments of the two Republics would follow, have been so completely falsified by events, can hardly be accepted as a fit exponent of, or coin editor upon, the political situation. He had a fling, too, at the Transvaal dynamite monopoly; but surely condemnation of monopolies comes with singularly ill grace from the mouth of the organiser of that huge monopoly which the De Beers Company has acquired; and his reference to the immense profits which, owing to its monopoly, the company has been able to make, brings into prominence the fact that it has thus far, while exploiting the mineral resources

of the colony for its own benefit, contrived to escape scot free from colonial taxation. That it has done so is very largely due to the political influence of Mr. Rhodes, the man who thinks it right that the mining industry of Rhodesia should be saddled with an obligation to pay 50 per cent. of its capital to the Chartered Company. Mr. Rhodes made a parcel of the charitableness of the De Beers Company. It had, he said, made donations of £13,366 for local objects. But a tax of even 5 per cent upon its profits of £1,000,000 last year would have yielded to the colony an income of £100,000—an income which, in present circumstances, is very much needed. The charity of which Mr. Rhodes boasts is thus really practised at the expense of the colonial taxpayers. And now that the colony must raise additional taxation, it is high time that the dividend tax which the present Government proposed, but had to abandon because of the opposition of the party that Mr. Rhodes dominates, should be imposed.

Mr. A. J. Wilson is still urging in the *Investors' Review* that we should withdraw from the war, and bring down our war expenditure to "the old standard that used to prevail in the days when foolish citizens thought empire spelt peace and goodwill." He shows that in the last thirty-five years our army and navy have cost more than one thousand million pounds. But at the same time the value of our total foreign trade in the same period has been over twenty-three thousand million pounds, and Mr. Wilson takes no account of the value of the territory acquired by our army and navy in the last thirty-five years. This territory doubtless returns little or nothing in cash to our exchequer, but in the opportunities it gives to our rapidly expanding population and in the openings for trade it provides, it pays a handsome return on the outlay. Those who are frightened by the "Balance of Trade" bogey will see with interest that while in Great Britain the excess of imports over total exports of U.K., foreign, and colonial produce amounts for the last sixty-five years to three thousand seven hundred millions sterling, there has in the same period been a net import of gold to the amount of one hundred and thirty-six millions sterling. In another article, headed "Majuba 'Avenged,'" Mr. Wilson urges that we have done enough to satisfy our honour; and asks what we are going on for. He says:—

Alas! we cry in vain! It is the will of the mob and its leaders that the war must go on until all burghers make absolute submission. Lord Roberts has not only delivered Kimberley, he has compelled the Boers to abandon the siege of Ladysmith. He, and not Sir Redvers Buller, has set the troops and civilians in that town free, and when the news arrived on Thursday morning that Lord Dunsford had entered it the whole country went mad with delight and drink. Such scenes as were to be witnessed all that day in the principal thoroughfares of London we never thought to behold in this world. Around the Mansion House the Lord Mayor stopped the traffic and harangued the mob at intervals as long as he could articulate. Yesterday's *Daily Mail* as good

ascongratulated the Almighty on performing the job so thoroughly for England's glory, and in all ranks and classes the sentiment dominant in word and deed is, "we must go on now to the end." "Pretoria next!" was the cry. So be it: but let us not then talk any more of justice and equal rights for all. And when the head cools a little, dear Jingo, note that the incidents of the struggle so far have been full of lessons calculated to make sensible people, however selfish, pause. The Boers have failed in all their offensive operations—Kimberley, Ladysmith, Mafeking, all have withstood their assaults and blockade, thanks to the old undaunted British pluck and endurance, and also not less to the excellence of modern slaying tools as weapons of defence. Henceforth the Boers will fight only defensive battles, varied by raids, ambushes, surprises, and the fighting for months to come will be conducted under climatic conditions often deadly to unseasoned men and animals. Will you pause and count the cost? "No" is the answering cry: "Revenge, supremacy, England the over-lord in all South Africa." Again we say, "So be it." But we shall not buy any British security.

It is noticeable that Mr. Wilson has a fairly good word for the Peking Syndicate's issue of 900,000 Shansi shares. He says: "The Syndicate may have turned over a new leaf and decided to devote its energies to developing its property instead of to exploiting the market, and it is, perhaps, a sign of grace that no premium is asked on this issue. If the work is energetically pushed on, it is possible that fair profits may be made in time."

In an article headed "The Last of Majuba" the *Westminster Budget* has some very sensible remarks. It says:—

Lord Roberts reminds us that the surrender of Paardeberg occurs on the anniversary of Majuba. The coincidence of dates is striking, and we should be asking too much of military human nature if we expected it to pass unnoticed. Yet let us hope that from this time forth we shall hear no more of that unhappy word. Paardeberg is set against Majuba, and it will be well for South Africa when both are forgotten. Sir George Colley's death and defeat were no more disgraceful to us than General Cronje's surrender is disgraceful to the Boers. If the settlement after Majuba broke down, it was not because of its magnanimity, but because the discovery of gold in the Transvaal produced conditions which were entirely new and beyond the calculation of either party. Had there been no Majuba, the goldfields would have presented the same difficulty; had there been no goldfields, the independence of the Transvaal would have troubled us no more than the independence of the Free State. The reference to Majuba in connection with this controversy was always irrelevant, and in so far as it imparts the idea of revenge to our present proceedings, is actively mischievous. But, even supposing the experience of Majuba to be relevant, what does it prove? It is alleged that we made a mistake in restoring the Transvaal its independence after suffering defeat from the Boers. Suppose that we did; at the end of this war, if all goes well, we shall be in the position of victors, not of vanquished. Because we did wrong to be magnanimous when we were vanquished it would not follow that we should do wrong to be magnanimous when we were victors. The Majuba argument, in fact, has nothing at all to say against magnani-

mity to the conquered. Let us, therefore, have done with the whole train of misleading associations and mischievous ideas which have gathered round that unhappy memory.

The *Spectator*, in discussing the motion of Mr. Thomas in the House of Commons for a full enquiry into "the origin and circumstances of the conspiracy against the Transvaal Government and of the incursion into the South African Republic," thinks that Mr. Chamberlain's only fault is his refusal to allow Mr. Rhodes to "suffer the penalties due to the deceit practised by him in his dealings with the Colonial authorities." The *Spectator* gives the highest praise to Sir William Harcourt's speech, and believes with him that Mr. Chamberlain is the innocent victim of Mr. Rhodes and his agents, "who have endeavoured to cover their guilt by suggesting, and more than suggesting, by asserting, the complicity of the Colonial Office." But what is not explained is what hold Mr. Hawksley has over Mr. Chamberlain, that enabled the former to force the latter to whitewash Mr. Rhodes.

We close this collection of extracts with the following which we take from the *Westminster Budget* of the 2nd ultimo:—

A GRAVESIDE MEMORY AT LADYSMITH.

[The following is an extract from a letter dated Ladysmith, January, from a Royal Army Medical Corps Officer: "One of the Boer Medical Officers rode in to us under a Red Cross flag and asked us to go and bury our dead, which, of course, we did. But the sight of those poor fellows lying on the hill, some of them dreadfully riddled with bullets, I can never forget. The Boers were very good: in fact, one would hardly have thought they were enemies. They talked to us quite freely, and helped us to dig the graves and to carry our dead. There was one very touching incident. After our Major had read the Burial Service, one of the Boers stepped out and said a short prayer, hoping the war would soon end, and while we stood with heads uncovered they sang a hymn in Dutch. It cut our fellows up very much indeed; in fact, we could hardly speak for some time."—Standard, Feb. 7, 1900.]

Tenderly down the hill we bore them,
Riddled with bullets, shattered with
shell;
Never a cry was lifted o'er them,
Never a tear above them fell.
Friendly came the Boers beside them,
Muttered, "Poor fellows, so worn and
thin!"
Helped us to hollow the trench to hide
them,
Helped us to carefully lay them in.
Hornily-handed, rough of faces,
All their battle wrath passed away;
It seemed the hearts of the sundered races
Were one in love of the dead that day.
Solemnly, then, we read the verses
"Ashes to ashes; dust to dust!"
We gave our mates to the last of nurses—
The pitiful earth in whose peace we
trust.
Kindly up there stepped a foeman,
Stepped to the grave and prayed a
prayer,
Never a son of British woman
But felt the breath of the Lord was
there.

Faithfully, humbly, did he pray it—
Prayed to the Father of foe and friend
To look from Heaven at last and stay it,
Make of this terrible war an end.

Plaintively then arose their chorus—
A hymn to the God of the warless years;
The tender heart of a girl came o'er us;
We sobbed, and turned from the grave
in tears.

H. D. RAWNSLEY.

16th April.

THE opening of the Paris Exhibition took place on Saturday with perfect success amid unbounded enthusiasm, and we may all re-echo President Loubet's hope that the Twentieth Century which it commemorates will be marked by more solidarity and concord, more true fraternity and less public misery. We are so sure of the justice of our cause in South Africa that we are inclined to impute sinister motives to our Continental neighbours who take the side of the Boers, and our Press has been somewhat too ready to magnify the hostile things that have been written about us in the foreign papers. Yet no exception can justly be taken to the attitude of the French Government during the war. It has discouraged French officers from giving their services to the Boers, it has formally declined to intervene between us and the Boers, and M. Delcassé has distinctly told the French Chamber that our use of the Portuguese port of Beira as a landing-place for our force that is going to Rhodesia under Sir Frederick Carrington is no concern of France. We cannot complain of individual Frenchmen joining the Boer forces, for hardly ever does a war occur anywhere in which Englishmen are not found serving on one side or both. While on the one hand alarmists at home warn us to prepare for a French attack on Great Britain as soon as the Exhibition is closed, there are those in England who distrust Mr. Chamberlain, who declare that he is preparing to involve us in a war with France as soon as the war in South Africa is over, in order to satisfy his own ambition to become the Prime Minister and virtual Dictator of his country. The one story may be put against the other.

The following summary of an article in the *Paris Temps*, on the subject of the surrender of General Cronje, will be read with interest. It is headed: "Honour to the Two Combatants":—

Two races, two peoples, truly worthy of each other, are in conflict in South Africa. It is not the great military success just gained by the British which makes us speak thus, but it is the intense feeling, already old among us, that although of a different order, the spectacle afforded by the British is no less worthy of esteem than the hardy and yet tranquil bravery of their adversaries. These Boers have made the world wonder by a heroism at once classic and romantic. Great Britain has scarcely less astonished it by the imperturbable constancy with which she sup-

ported her early reverses, and the happy tenacity with which she has known how to retrieve them. The nation, one may well say, has retrieved the errors of its Government. What material resources are not at the command of a people which has organised an army of 200,000 men, and has transported them in good order and with such celerity to a country over 6,000 miles distant from the Mother Country? Such a thing has never been seen before. But there is something greater and even more worthy of our attention, that is the conduct, or rather the political attitude, of the British people during the four months of trial through which they have just passed.

The journal goes on to say that this capitulation, coming as it does on the anniversary of Majuba, cannot but have a most fortunate influence on the British people and raise the morale of its army and Generals.

In fact (adds the writer) a page of history of incomparable moral grandeur is being written out there. The spectators of this struggle can but cry, "Honour to the two combatants!" It is impossible for a sentiment of mutual respect not to develop in the souls of these two peoples, who appear made rather to unite their efforts for African civilisation than to fight. Should not these considerations quickly bring about an equitable and generous peace—the end of a war which is a political scandal of our civilisation?

We have already alluded to the remark attributed to the Emperor of Austria in reference to the active sympathisers with the Boers in Europe. The *Spectator* says:—

The Emperor of Austria is said to have observed to a diplomatist at Vienna: "Why, all the rag tag and bobtail (*Strolche*) of Europe seem to be banded against England!" A correspondent, writing from Vienna, calls our attention to the interesting expansion of and commentary on this remark which appears in *Die Information*, a small but exceptionally well-informed sheet, published daily in the Austrian capital. The writer, after referring to the fact that in the war with Prussia Napoleon had all the German criminals on his side, continues: "A similar phenomenon is now visible in connection with the war in South Africa. The whole of the great army of the *déclassés*, the whole of the international *demi-monde*, is mobilised against England. Wherever there is a cashiered officer, an expelled official, he is physically or morally to be found in the anti-English camp. That the murderer Brüsewitz should have placed his sword at the disposal of the Boers is more than a mere chance, it is so to speak, a psychological necessity. Let me not be mistaken, a number of the worthiest and most honest men are, from the most diverse motives, arrayed against the English; but in the same camp are to be found all the vagabonds of the universe. Political extremists of both sides are included in this Armada. All the reactionaries and absolutists on the one hand, and all the revolutionaries and red republicans on the other, are anti-English. Naturally enough! for England, by her prosperity, gives the lie to the theories of absolutists and revolutionaries alike. . . . This remarkable combination, this alliance of the blacks, the reds, and the international *demi-monde* is one of the most interesting occurrences of our time."

The *Economist* of the 10th ult. has the following Money Market note:—

The market is too unsettled at present to permit of any definite opinion being formed as to its probable course. The

revenue collection has been greatly swollen by the rush to clear goods out of bond before the increased duties come into effect. Floating supplies of money have thus been largely curtailed, and they have been diminished also through the accumulation of funds in preparation for the issue of the new war loan. Rates consequently have hardened distinctly, loans from day to day being charged $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 per cent, while best three months' bills are not being taken under 4 per cent, and bankers are not disposed to work freely even at that rate. If, however, the Chancellor of the Exchequer's estimates of the revenue and expenditure of the current year are anything near the mark, the Treasury will have between now and the end of the year about twice as much money to disburse as it will receive in the shape of revenue; and no doubt it will be found that far more money has been got together in anticipation of the loan than will be needed. It is not improbable, therefore, that there may be some easing off of rates after the allotments have been made. As has been said, however, the market is so disorganised for the moment, that it is of no use trying to look ahead.

The *Economist's* article on the Budget is a very interesting one. It is not complimentary to the present Chancellor of the Exchequer. It begins by saying:—

As Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has shown himself singularly lacking in resource. When he has had surpluses to deal with he has been content to dissipate them in doles to favoured classes of the community, and when he has had to face a deficit, big or small, his inventiveness has not been sufficient to carry him further than a raid upon the Sinking Fund or the augmentation of some existing tax. Any readjustment or improvement of the existing scheme of national finance, with a view to develop new sources of revenue, or to effect a better distribution of the burden of taxation, appears to be beyond his powers. During his term of office the extraordinary productiveness of the revenue has given him opportunities such as few of his predecessors have enjoyed. Instead, however, of utilising them he has simply laboured along in this rut of routine, at one time deprecating any departure from it on the plea that the occasion was not sufficiently urgent to call for any new departure, and at another, as in his present Budget, contending that the emergency is too great and too pressing to wait for any change of methods.

After pointing out that in the four years in which he has controlled our finances, Sir Michael has spent £55,660,000 more than were spent in the previous four years, the *Economist* attacks him for so heavily increasing the income-tax, which is to provide £8,500,000 of the money to be raised by taxation for the war, while indirect taxes provide only £5,800,000. Why this gross injustice, as it is called, has been perpetrated is then explained. "It is rumoured, we see, that this is intended to be a dissolution Budget. It is thought that the Government is preparing to appeal soon to the country in the hope that in the enthusiasm resulting from the successes of our Generals in the field they will secure a new lease of power before the inevitable inquiry into the blundering and mismanagement that characterised the negotiations preceding the

war, and have been made manifest in the administration of the War Office. At an election heads count, and the income-tax payers are few in number. It is consequently less risky from the electioneering point of view to offend them than the mass of voters. That may possibly account for the unfairness with which they have been treated. But if it is the explanation, it is certainly not a creditable one." There is an article on "Intervention," showing how very improbable this is. "No single State will face the British fleet except in defence of its honour, and the honour of no State is involved in the fate of the Dutch Republics. . . .

There is, in fact, no basis for intervention either in humanity or in public law, or in the interests of the peoples who are to intervene, while there is this danger in it, that it might drive the British to adopt conscription, and so introduce into European politics a new and terribly significant factor. Is there, do our readers think, any nation in Europe that wishes to see the British Government in possession of two millions of trained men?"

Mr. Spenser Wilkinson heads his weekly article in the *London Letter* of the 9th ult., "The Collapse of the Boer Power." He regards the Boer power as practically broken, and certainly did not anticipate the renewed vigour they have shown in the Free State. They can have, Mr. Wilkinson says, no hope of intervention if our navy is kept ready for any emergency, "and if the Government measures for arming the nation are so carried out as to convince Continental Powers that they will produce an appreciable result. That conviction does not yet exist, but it is not too late to create it. The Cape Dutch will not be able to embarrass a British Government that knows its own mind and is resolved to treat them fairly while asserting its authority in the Transvaal and the Free State." *Punch* has a cartoon by Linley Sambourne representing the meeting of Generals White and Buller, and another by Tenniel, drawn with his old vigour, labelled "Who said 'Dead?'"

LIFE AND VIGOUR FOR THE HAIR.

The only article which really possesses nutritious virtues for stimulating, and restoring the hair, is ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL. It removes scurf, harshness, dryness, prevents the hair being injured by illness, and should always be used for children's hair; no other article imparts such a beautiful and dressy appearance to the hair as ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, and if you have never used it, you are strongly advised to procure a bottle without delay, and continue using it; also in a golden colour for fair hair. Sold by Stores and Chemists.

(3b) alt. 21my-900 247 22nd May, 1899.

COLONEL DENBY ON THE EMPERESS DOWAGER.

14th April

"THE Empress Regent in all her actions is influenced solely by what she conceives to be the welfare of China. She is one of the great women of the world, and will go down to history as the compeer of Catherine, Elizabeth, and Victoria." This is the deliberate judgment of Mr. Charles Denby, formerly U.S. Minister to China and member of the Philippines Commission, and is the conclusion of the opening paragraph of an article headed "Our Relations with China," published in the issue of the 10th of March last of the well-known New York journal, *Columbia Weekly*.

It is difficult to characterise in the terms it deserves such an inexcusably impudent statement as that made by Colonel Denby: a statement which a large section of the American public may be induced to believe on the authority of Mr. Denby's name and position. We could understand its being made by a casual globe-trotter who was taking no trouble to collect his facts, but just putting down on his notes any passing remark he might happen to hear. But Colonel Denby occupied for years a responsible position at Peking as the representative of a great country. He was, it is true, never regarded as a particularly able or brilliant man; he was good, respectable, and ponderous, with the rare art of recommending himself to successive Secretaries of State that he was able to keep his post, like the Vicar of Bray, through various changes of administration at Washington. He had every opportunity to know the truth about the Empress Dowager's character and conduct, and it is this that makes his statement so inexcusably impudent: it is nothing but impudence in the strictest sense of the word to tell the American people with the importance which his words derive from his former position, that the Empress Dowager of China is the compeer of Queen Victoria.

We acquit him of any intention to insult the Queen. His mind is of that sluggish character that when he wrote the sentence we have extracted from his article he probably did not see what it implied. Queen Victoria, as we all know, is not a compeer of the Empress Dowager of China. The American people, as a rule, are in the love and appreciation of those who are more truly her own people; and the American people will not read this sentence as the insult to the Queen which it is, but as a piece of high praise of the Empress Dowager. "How this woman must have been slandered," they will say, "by the European Press in China, if Colonel Denby, who was for many years our Minister at Peking, and must know all about her, says she

is the compeer of the good Queen Victoria."

For ourselves, because she is *de facto* ruler of the country in which we are residing, we have been careful to tone down or suppress the details that reach us from time to time of the private character of the Empress Dowager, though it has been impossible to keep out all reference to her favourite and chosen counsellor, the Siam-cannuch Li. But these details must be known to Colonel Denby, and yet, for some reason that we cannot fathom, though, as we have said, we acquit him of the intention to insult our Queen, he now ignores them entirely. In dealing with the public life of the Empress Dowager, he puts to her credit all the good government of China since 1861, while the war with Japan and all the aggression that has followed it is put to the credit of the poor Emperor Kuang Hsi. "Until the Emperor Kuang Hsi," Colonel Denby blandly remarks, "assumed the reins of government, there was no serious trouble in China, except the occurrence of anti-foreign riots. The people were content, and the foreigner was, in general, protected." Was the Emperor Kuang Hsi then responsible for the war between France and China, and the destruction of the Chinese fleet and Arsenal at Foochow and the ships at Shimon Roads, or has Colonel Denby forgotten all about this little incident? The truth is, as Colonel Denby must know very well, that the Empress has never relinquished the reins of power altogether, and that her rule is as responsible for the war with Japan as for the war with France. Is it necessary to remind Colonel Denby of the *coup d'etat* of 1898? The usurpation of power, the murder of the six martyrs, the proscription of every one who was supposed to favour reform, reform which Colonel Denby himself urged or ought to have urged when he was U. S. Minister at Peking, the imprisonment for life or banishment of those who are supposed to be friendly to the Emperor, all this is the work of the Empress Dowager. She offers a reward of a hundred thousand taels for the "modern sage," Kang Yu-wei, dead or alive, and orders that his ancestral home and graves shall be "cut off" (hough); she incites to the murder of the reformers; she, on the other side of the world, are supposed to approve of reform, and Colonel Denby lauds her with praise. She drives the Emperor from his throne, locks him up on an island, and proceeds to have him slowly done to death, with the view of putting another child on the throne so that she may have another period of regency, and Colonel Denby would have the American people believe that "he has always been a devoted son

to her, and she has repaid him with a mother's affection. It is not conceivable that she is influenced toward him by any other sentiments than those which are friendly and kindly." In what fit of absence of mind can Colonel Denby have put his name to such profit and as this?

This ignorant, timid, self-willed, envious, sanguinary usurper the compeer of the best and greatest queen that ever reigned! Colonel Denby, nothing that you have done in the past or can do in the future will atone for such a gigantic — misstatement as this.

THE PERMANENCY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

18th April.

THERE are no doubt a great many people who still think that the present war might have been avoided if there had never been any Jameson Raid, and if the negotiations with the Boers last year had been entrusted to a diplomatist like Lord Pauncefote, instead of to Sir Alfred Milner and Mr. Chamberlain. The people who honestly doubt the justice of our position comprise a very large number on the Continent of Europe, a considerable number of men in the United States who are nevertheless full of friendliness for Great Britain, and a good many in Great Britain itself. But these latter feel that whether the war might have been avoided or not, now that we are in it we must see it through. To make any terms with the two Dutch Republics now which do not include the unquestioned supremacy of Great Britain in South Africa will be to abdicate our position as a first-rate Power. There are plenty of people ready to assert, the wish being father to the thought, that the permanency of the British Empire is already threatened. It is to confute these enemies, as well as to ensure a permanent peace in South Africa when the war is over, that we must carry on the conflict to the bitter end.

Yet it would be too much to deny in terms that the permanency of the British Empire is threatened. The well-known hymn says: "Change and decay in all around I see." Everything good in the world is threatened by corruption; everything good has its enemies at work trying to annihilate it, and even so great and good a thing as the British Empire cannot hope not to be threatened. When General Blucher visited London after the battle of Waterloo, he could not help saying: "Good heavens! what a place to sack!" and so there are plenty of people looking out to get a share of the spoil when the British Empire breaks up. We may agree that the permanency of the British Empire is

threatened on general principles, but we can comfort ourselves with the thought that threatened men live long, and that there is no immediate indication that these standing threats will result in dangerous action. As long as we keep a straight course, we can say in Shakespeare's words to anyone who threatens us:—

"There is no terror, Cassius, in your threats;

For I am armed so strong in honesty.

That they pass by me as the idle wind,

Which I respect not."

It may be safely said that many of the statesmen of the world if they were asked to assist in breaking up the British Empire would say that if we had not got a British Empire we should have to make one; and most of the rest would say we are not going to break up the British Empire in order to put you in its place.

Beyond question the greatest possible mistake is to think that the permanency of the British Empire is threatened by the present war. Nothing in our history has ever done so much to consolidate the British Empire and ensure its permanency as this war. The matter was put in a nutshell by Dr. Conan Doyle in the speech which he made at the Authors' Club before starting out to give his assistance as a surgeon in South Africa. He said:—

"This war marks a turning-point in the life of Great Britain. Some eight months ago I took the chair at a peace meeting, but I now wish to abjure that error. I have seen more positive virtue in this country during the last few months than I saw during the previous forty years of my life. Why should we punish Krüger? That man has solved a problem which every statesman had found unsolvable. I would build a monument to President Krüger of the size of St. Paul's Cathedral, putting him under it, and I would write across it:—*To the memory of the man who federated the British Empire.*"

The way in which the various portions of the British Empire have leapt to arms when they thought the country was in danger—that their "home" was being threatened—for in every part of the world England is still "home" to the Britisher—is really marvellous. They have pressed the mother country to accept their best blood as well as their money. Men of all ranks of life, from big possessions and small dependencies, from continents and islands, from every one of those cheerful patches of red with which the map of the world is so charmingly dotted, from British Columbia in the North-West to New Zealand in the South-East, have eagerly rushed to fight for the Queen. We are all republicans more or less; but looking round we see no republic that has or ever had a better and wiser ruler than our most gracious Queen; and we do not want a better president, we know we could not get a better president, than she is for the great *res-publica* to which all the component parts of our Empire belong. We know that in

fighting nominally for her we are fighting really for ourselves, for all that makes us proud to call ourselves Britons. And the great thing that makes us proud to call ourselves Britons and that will ensure the permanency of the British Empire is that that Empire is founded on and conducted in accordance with the principles of justice and the highest civilisation. We may quote the recent words of an American clergyman, Dr. Minot J. Savage, who preached a sermon in which he defended our cause in South Africa in the Church of the Messiah, New York. He said:—

"There is not a spot on earth to-day where Great Britain's foot is placed that would not be unspeakably worse to-morrow if that foot were lifted and taken away. Not one step has Great Britain taken around the world that has not meant the uplifting of humanity, finer and higher religion, education, industrial advance, opportunity for liberty, just as fast as the people were fit for it, and unspeakable blessing to all involved. Where then, should our sympathies be? At first blush, whatever the problem that may arise, should they not be with Great Britain?"

He went on to say:—

"I believe that a disaster to Great Britain would be the greatest calamity that could be conceived next to the destruction of our own Republic. She is fighting against Russia in China for what—English advantages? No, the advantage of civilisation, for open ports, liberty, to keep the Czar from absorbing China—the England of the East—for the sake of the world. If worst came to worst, and there was a war between Russia and Great Britain in the East, for the two world ideals which they represent, I believe America would owe it as the highest duty to God to place every ship, every gun, every dollar she possesses at the back of and beside Great Britain." These remarks caused a remarkable demonstration. The members of the congregation almost unanimously applauded the sentiments.

That shows another quarter to which we shall not turn in vain if the permanency of our Empire is seriously threatened. But perhaps it may be said that a doctor of divinity in the pulpit is more or less under the influence of emotion, and that a sermon must not be taken too seriously. Here then is an extract from a paper which nobody could take in any way but seriously, the *American Exporter*. "We do not," the writer says, "share in the pessimistic view of those who conclude from the fact that a few relatively trivial reverses have occurred at the beginning of the war, that the existence of the British Empire is in any sense at stake. Even if the English people should as in 1881"—which they are not going to do—"conclude to reverse the policy of the present Government and relinquish the effort to crush the Boers by sheer force, the loss of prestige would be but temporary, and the vast resources of the Empire would remain exactly as before."

If this war costs us, as it may, a hundred millions sterling, it will be

well worth the money, for it has shown us our weaknesses, which might have gone on without being attended to and remedied until we were engaged in a real life-and-death struggle. There are people who think that the permanency of our Empire is threatened by a European coalition; but those who have any idea of coalescing against us will be much less likely to do it after this war than before. Our enemies said before that the British Empire was a geographical expression, that it was made up of a number of disconnected pieces so loosely tied together that the string would break at the first shock and the pieces be scattered. They know better now; or if they are still in doubt they have only to take up a newspaper published anywhere where a colonial contingent is leaving for the front, and read what it says, read the patriotism that has been evoked by England's need of her children—how proud they are to be her children, and to be able to help her. Never before were Britons all over the world one people as they are to-day. There is no reason so far to fear for the permanency of the British Empire.

Outposts, Etc.

CHINANFU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE MURDERERS OF MR. BROOKS.

The men charged with, and accomplices in, the murder of the late Mr. Brooks, have been brought here and tried before the provincial judge, and Mr. C. W. Campbell, British Consul. There were fifteen men on trial, and the trial lasted four days. Early in the trial it became evident that only three were guilty of the actual killing, and of these one dealt the final fatal blow. This one being most culpable in the Chinese criminal code was sentenced to be beheaded; this in Chinese law would have ended death penalties, but Mr. Campbell seeing that another one was but a shade lighter in guilt than the first, urged for a death sentence upon him, and number two was sentenced to strangulation, to take place at once, and not wait until after the Autumn assizes. This though promised at the time, was afterward refused by the authorities in Peking, and the man is still alive, but the Consul is assured that the strangulation will soon take place.

The first man was beheaded in Mr. Campbell's presence on the 16th of March; number three, who took active part in the murder, was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Two others were found in a measure guilty, and one was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. This man has since died in prison. The other was banished for two years. Some of the others arrested are held in connection with the Boxer trials, and the others were dismissed.

OTHER PUNISHMENTS.

Four headmen from the villages to which Mr. Brooks had been taken having failed to do their respective duties in offering protection have been flogged well, and dismissed for ever from office. Two village elders of the village near where the murder occurred are to pay cost of a memorial tablet, to be erected at the

scene of the murder to cost Tls. 500; Tls. 9,000 have been paid by the Governor for the following purposes: to build a memorial chapel at Pingyin, Mr. Brooks' station; to place a memorial in his school in Canterbury, England, and to cover the loss of the Anglican Church's native Christians in that district at the hands of the Boxers.

THE BOXERS.

Mr. Campbell is still detained here with a view to bringing pressure to bear upon the Governor that he may exert himself to the utmost in putting down the Boxer riots, which we are sorry to report are apparently no more quelled than they were two months ago. Though there seems to be a lull in active robbery, yet the Boxers meet and practise as before, and no one can tell when there may be another outburst of the flame. We are not at all sanguine in our hopes for peace and quiet. We do not feel like criticising the Governor as his hands are tied by edicts from Peking. We are informed by good authority, that when Governor Yuan expressed his desire to eradicate the societies root and branch, with an iron hand, there came an edict from Peking telling him to do nothing of the sort; that should men lose their lives, and reasons be asked why, the Governor must answer for it. This sounds so much like the promptings of one whose reason is so much gone, that we naturally think of Yü Hsien, who we hear is recently appointed Governor of Shansi. There have been two more Boxers executed and many more arrested.

THE DIFFICULTY

in the way of executing the boldest leaders, now is in the leniency of the Provincial Judge, who is very slow about hearing the cases, and after hearing them, pronounces sentence entirely too light to suit the Governor and the sentence is sent back to have the Judge make it heavier; this causes another delay. All this keeps the Boxers thinking that nothing is to be done, and they go on playing with fire. The Governor, having to contend with Peking and the Judge, is having a struggle; but we hope for success for him, though at present our hopes are not raised to the nth. power exactly. As the people get to work now in their fields they may forget their meanness, and we may have a season of quiet.

THE GERMANS AND THE RAILWAY.

There have been a number of Germans here, guests of the Governor, in the interests of the new railway. There have been some misunderstandings between the Germans and the farmers through whose lands the road is to pass, and it seemed best for the matter to be made plain, hence this commission visited the Governor to adjust matters. These same gentlemen gave us the gratifying news that Chinan would have a railway some time in the near future, but not to make arrangements to leave on the train earlier than three years hence. As we were told this same pleasing word two years since, we naturally count now on waiting five years before we see the iron horse *peto* into Chinan.

27th March.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH. ROWLAND'S ODOLO is the best and purest dentifrice, being warranted free from any acid or gritty ingredients; it whitens and preserves the teeth, it eradicates the formation of tartar, removes spots of incipient decay, polishes and preserves the enamel, sweetens the breath, induces a healthy action of the gums, causing them to assume the brightness and colour indicative of perfect soundness. ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE is the best preparation for dyeing the hair a permanent brown or black. Ask Stores and Chemists for ROWLAND'S articles, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

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FOOCHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JAPANESE ACTIVITY IN FUKIEN.

If France is busy in her endeavours to establish her influence in South China, Japan is scarcely less so, in this province at any rate. We have read lately of some Japanese getting into trouble with the natives on the western border of Fukien, while surveying the country for a projected line of railway between Foochow and Kiukiang, and then we find in the *Japan Mail* reference made to some notes, published in the *Jiji*, by Mr. Shiga Juko on his recent tour in Fukien, which by the way were particularly interesting. Now we hear that the Japanese have surveyed the country between Amoy and Hinghua with a view to establishing railway communication between the two places, but whether this is correct or not I cannot say. That the Japanese are busy or at any rate greatly interested in this quarter is evidenced by the number of them to be seen daily about, all of the better class and bearing the stamp of educated men. Dr. S. Goto, the chief of the Civil Affairs Bureau in Formosa, is here, though for what special purpose is not yet known. It may be that Japan merely wishes to advertise that the Min-Ché provinces are her sphere of influence in China.

9th April.

HANYANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

IMPENDING CHANGES.

It is stated on good authority that H.E. Chang Chih-tung has bought up the Moon Lake for 6,000 taels, and that he intends filling it up so as to utilise the centre as a railroad, and the rest of the space as building sites. He has already erected a large factory at the eastern end of the lake, above Hankow, and wishes to connect that property with the Iron Works plot.

RUSKIN MIGHT OBJECT

were he alive, and had learned what scholars throughout the Empire have learned, concerning this spot. Though hardly "embowered in fruit trees, sentinelled by giants of the primeval forest, and kissed by refreshing breezes in summer," as an American advertisement describes Slocum Park to be, rather a "mere pond" as an American tourist once suggested, yet the Moon Lake is a relief to the eye of the Western resident, and how much more to that of the Chinese man of letters when he thinks of all its semi-sacred associations. Here on the Moon Lake Embankment is the Ancient Bell Tower, adorned within with the motto dating back to the ninth century, "Arousal to deep meditation," in accord with which the old bell used to be kept ever tolling to arouse men's consciences. Then on the south bank is the Harpsichord Pavilion, commemorating the pathetic story of the statesman Po Ya, who being on his travels (in the times immediately following those of Confucius), met a soul-fellow in the person of a woodcutter (fifteen miles from this spot), became his sworn brother, and lamented his death a year after, with the sacrifice of his harpsichord. A story this, which was old in the days of Sze Ma-ch'ien, the great historian of the first century A.D., and quoted by him, and by many a solitary soul during the ages since. But while the moral lessons of antiquity may be set aside in the persecution of Reformers that have ventured to study them, the æsthetic side of antiquity must give way before modern utilitarianism. And perhaps Ruskin would say that when antiquity has become a carcase, its

broidered robes had better be buried with it.

SETTLEMENT OF THE HAN STEAMER LAWSUIT.

The various little steamers plying from Hankow to Ts'aitien were naturally unpopular among the ordinary boatmen, whose earnings found their way up the sleeves of a few larger capitalists. So considering that the greatest happiness of the greatest number was imperilled, they entered a case in the Hankow *yaméns*, and eventually gained the day. The judicial decision was that henceforth the little steamers should carry passengers upstream, but were to return empty. And this is the law now in vogue.

NEWSPAPER READERS BEWARE.

A local edict has been posted about in these parts, bearing the *imprimatur* of the Viceroy, condemning the reading of Shanghai dailies. Those who hold to the doctrine of the omnipotence of tissue-paper manifestoes, and who have never heard the phrase, "It's naughty, but it's nice," might imagine that from the Viceroy's *yamén* down to the refugee's hovel, the various domiciles of mid-China were as innocent of the interdicted commodity as a Mohammedan's household of swine's flesh. But let it be announced with bated breath, that quite recently two Chinese scholars were discovered on the Hanyang Hill (that venerable hill sacred to the memory of Yu the flood-compeller), reading the *Universal Gazette*! Think of it, in this million-populated centre, two folks, albeit on a rocky solitude, have been found setting proclamations at defiance! Their names are unknown, and must remain so, for ours is not the office of informer in this important matter!

THE FATE OF PROCLAMATIONS.

Continuing our walk that day, we saw a strong manifesto against opium-smoking, signed and sealed, and denouncing heavy penalties upon the offenders. It was at that moment being utilised on the inside of an opium den, to cover up the cracks in the door, through which anyone passing at night might see what was going on inside. And in another part, a similar proclamation, pasted on the outside of an opium-den, serves as advertisement in lieu of signboard.

It is an annual custom to issue proclamations at the Chinese New Year prohibiting gambling, conjuring shows, and dragon-lamp processions, all of which are to be found wherever these proclamations penetrate, gaining indeed a new "flavour" from the presence of such manifestoes. But in a certain country district, the dragon-lanterns proscribed by the prefectural magistrate, are so upheld by the gentry, that some cases of severe persecution have recently resulted where native Christians have dared not to subscribe to such things. One of the responsible gentry, a local official in all but name, has informed us that forty swords have been bought and sharpened in readiness for a gory riot, should these native Christians persist in disobeying them (the gentry), and obeying both their prefectural magistrate and their own consciences.

12th April.

NEWS BY THE TALE has often been utilised by a bold speculator for the speedy accumulation of a vast fortune. Knowledge is power in every avenue of life when properly wielded. The proprietor of Holloway's Pills and Ointment is fully alive to this fact, and knowing their value as a cure for all diseases, he has made their merits known in all parts of the world. Commercial men who, to keep pace with the times, have always to work at high pressure should never be without a supply of these valuable medicines. They purify the blood, strengthen the stomach, quicken the circulation and invigorate the system. For nervous or neuralgic headache, no remedy has been found to match them in excellence.

ICHANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE RIVER GUNBOATS.

The two gunboats *Woodcock* and *Woodlark* left here on Thursday morning for the West. The weather was dull and rainy but the community and a large number of Chinese were out to see the start. When the boats reach Chungking the excitement will be greater than when they left here. We hope the river will be navigated successfully and that the two boats will in due time reach their destination in the West. I heard the Chinese talking to-day about the wonderful speed of the boats being able to reach the Chintan (or first large rapid) in one day, a distance of 33 miles.

THE WEATHER.

After a time of drought and great heat for the season of year a most refreshing rain fell on Friday. The farmers will be very grateful as the fields were very parched and dry. The weather still continues dull and the temperature has fallen 10 degrees.

A MARRIAGE.

It is not often Ichang is brightened by a marriage, but on Friday we had the pleasure of attending the marriage of Mr. Urquhart, the Postal Officer, with Miss Smith, of the Church of Scotland Mission. After the marriage had been completed at the Consulate, a reception was held in the house of the Women's Association of the Church of Scotland. Misses Fraser and Moore presided, and gave a fine send-off to their fellow-worker.

THE CUSTOMS.

A new acting Commissioner of Customs Mr. Maze, has come in place of Mr. Parr, who is going home on leave.

ANOTHER TROUBLESOME SOCIETY.

Mr. Kearney of the Church of Scotland Mission reports activity in the country districts to the east of Ichang by a society called Hai Hu (海胡). There are several thousand country people enrolled as members. In one district where the Church of Scotland has work, threatening placards have been thrown into the chapel, and native enquirers have been threatened. Mr. Kearney was stoned by some youngsters the last time he was in that district, which is an unusual occurrence. The matter has been reported to the acting Consul here and steps will be taken to have the leaders of the society warned or punished.

7th April.

NORTH-WESTERN SHANTUNG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE OFFICIALS AND THE BOXERS.

It takes a long time for definite information to penetrate through the opaque media, everywhere to be found in official circles in China, but after a while, if one waits long enough, there sometimes comes a little glimmer of light like that seen when one is more than half way through a long tunnel. It has lately come to be well known that a part, at least, of the difficulty in the way of putting through the cases arising out of the Big Sword and Boxer movements in this province, is due to the thinly veiled hostility of the Provincial Judge, before whom all cases come for trial. There is the inevitable difficulty in *proving* (in an Occidental sense) what everyone knows. But what is certain is, that leader after leader, arrested with great difficulty and after long-continued pressure, has been examined at the capital of the province in a perfunctory way, sometimes with the evident bias of a determination to establish the fact that he had done nothing, whereas his accusers had been in the habit of "persecuting" him and his fellow ruffians! We know of many instances of this sort, and of several others where, despite the most positive proof of complicity

in extensive raids long continued, the guilty persons have been not only left at liberty, but in one case sent for to Chinanfu, and there rewarded for patriotic efforts by the gift of a rank in the militia, or something similar. Accustomed to practical duplicity in official dealings, the shrewd Chinese understand by instinct what these things mean, and behave accordingly.

PROTECTING THE CULPRITS.

Large numbers of Boxer leaders have never been interfered with in any way whatever, and never expect to be. They know that the real authorities in Peking are protecting the culprits, and have been sure of it all along. It is an open secret that Yuan Gen. received some weeks ago another of those "Secret Instructions," the paralysing effects of which are immediately manifest everywhere. This one consists of very few words, but is pregnant with meaning. It acknowledges the receipt of a memorial from Yuan Shih-k'ai to the effect that the leaders must be "seized" (*fei ch'ao pu k'o*), but goes on to inquire how the poor people were to know that they had been misled, and affirms that it is necessary to pity them, or else there will be a great deal of trouble. If Yuan should take the responsibility of arresting them and the trouble comes, it will come on himself. "Respect this." Of course he does "respect this," to the complete obstruction of any further proceedings.

TWO EXECUTIONS.

Two leaders of the Boxers have recently been beheaded in Chinanfu, not, as it is ostentatiously proclaimed, because they raided Christians, but because they had attacked a pawn-shop. This tallies exactly with the remarks of the former Governor as he was leaving Shantung, to one of the district magistrates in our vicinity. He declared that Chu Hung-teng was beheaded not because he pillaged Christians, which was a virtuous act (*shen shih*), but because he extended his operations to others not Christians (*p'ing min*). The report of these statements comes to us from one of the gentry (*shen-shih*), who had it from the assistant district magistrate of the county, and it undoubtedly represents the real sentiments openly expressed of this high official, who has been impeached over and over again from the most diverse quarters. Compared with the crimes of Yü Hsien in instigating attacks upon foreigners and their interests, the misbehaviour of Li Ping-heng when in the same position two years and a half ago, were a mere peccadillo. Yet months after all this is perfectly well known, Yü Hsien is ostentatiously appointed Governor of Shansi, in the most studied defiance of the interests of every Western nation having relations with China. We have been looking for some contravention of the appointment, or at least for some indication that the Western nations concerned have taken some positive and definite step in consequence, but thus far wholly in vain. Do the Foreign Offices and Departments of State of Western lands comprehend what this act on the part of the Chinese Government means?

It is putting the case with studied mildness to say that the Chinese Government is engaged in sowing the wind on a large scale, with the probable result of reaping a wholesale crop of whirlwinds, and that perhaps at no distant day.

AN UNWHOLESOME QUIET.

In this part of Shantung the country is externally quiet, but it is not a wholesome and normal quietude, and no one can say what may be impending. In the Chihli province there is great unrest also. At one time there are large bands of men reported to be gathered in Jenchiu county, and troops are sent to kill a number of them, upon which they disperse in the regulation manner. Then there are renewed rumours of a general rising. In some counties the magistrates have paid the Christian claims in full,

This has just been done for the Protestant claims in Shenchou, whereas in other counties the officials promise at first, then retreat into quagmires of lies, and pay nothing. The threatened Boxer attack upon Tientsin was nipped in the bud by prompt action on the part of the authorities there who arrested several leaders, bamboozled and cajoled them, and sent them about the city with a gong notifying that this was to be the fate of all Boxers. As a consequence the movement faded out as rapidly as it began. Why should there be such differences in the administration of affairs in adjacent counties? The whole matter is a Sphinx riddle, which may some day be guessed out by the lurid light of revolution.

3rd April.

WUCHANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER.

We have already related how Li Ping-heng arrived by native boat in Wuchang and at once proceeded to report to the Empress on the troops he had never reviewed. After sending the report he decided to review the troops, but the heavy rain has prevented him from doing so up to the present. It is said he is not very disappointed, as the tight-fitting uniform of the troops are a cause of distress to his conservative mind. A distinguished Chinese officer in command of one of the camps called to see Li Ping-heng in his tight-sleeved uniform. Li refused to receive him until he had changed his clothes and put on the big-sleeved, long robes that constitute full dress in China.

THE STEAM FERRY.

Every day thousands of people cross and recross the Yangtze from Wuchang to Hankow and Hanyang. In fine weather the crossing is mostly accomplished in sampans which take from twenty minutes, under favourable conditions, to three-quarters of an hour if the wind is unfavourable. In summer time when the current is swift the passage is almost always a lengthy one, and should a south wind be blowing down stream, to travel from the Wuchang Cotton Mills to Hankow and back, is a matter of from three to four hours. Some seven or eight years ago a steam ferry was projected but the sampan men objected and the steamer was never allowed to run. During the past week another and a first successful attempt was made to run a steam ferry. A tug starting from the busy landing-stage at the mouth of the Han, towed two large passenger hulks to Wuchang; one was dropped at the lower or northern end of the city, and another hulk with Wuchang passengers for Hankow was towed in its place. The steamer next stopped at the Hanyang gate of Wuchang, when the second of the Hankow hulks was dropped and another one full of Wuchang passengers for Hankow was substituted. In this way several thousand passengers were enabled to cross the river safely and quickly, and the saving of time to the community was enormous. Of course, the sampan-men objected and the steamer has had to stop running; we hope only temporarily. Similar difficulty was experienced with the boatmen of Ts'aitien, on the Han. The steamers for Hankow were much appreciated by the people who had to travel up and down the Han. The boatmen, however, objected and for some time the steamers had to stop running. Chinese gunboats were sent up to Ts'aitien and at last a compromise has been arranged, the steamers may take passengers from Hankow to Ts'aitien but have to return empty, thus compelling down river passengers to travel by native boat.

9th April.

LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE QUEEN IN LONDON.

We have gone almost as wild over the Queen's visit to London this week as we did last week over the Relief of Ladysmith. For the two events are intimately connected. We are of course delighted to welcome our venerable sovereign at all times; but in this instance the arrangements for the visit, the drives through the streets, of which the routes and times were carefully announced beforehand, all showed that her Majesty's desire was that the people of her capital should take the opportunity to rejoice with her in the recent successes of our arms. It was a wonderful sight, all along the route, not only from Paddington to Buckingham Palace, but also along the route taking in a portion of the City, along which her Majesty drove in the afternoon. The occupants of houses and shops along this route had only a very few hours' notice of the Queen's coming; but there was scarcely a house which was not profusely decorated with bunting or artificial flowers. Some of the decorations were, it is true, a trifle shabby. They were evidently the Diamond Jubilee decorations furnished up for the occasion. But the general effect was wonderfully good considering the shortness of the notice; and the crowds were enormous and bubbling over with enthusiasm.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO DUBLIN.

On the day of her arrival here it was announced that the Queen whose abandonment of her projected visit to Bordighera had already been made public, would visit Dublin in the early part of next month and stay at the Vice-Royal Lodge. Simultaneously an order from her Majesty was promulgated to the army that in future upon St. Patrick's Day, all ranks in her Majesty's Irish regiments shall wear as a distinction a sprig of shamrock in their head-dress to commemorate the gallantry of her Irish soldiers during the recent battles in South Africa. The announcement and the order to the army have already had an admirable effect. Even the most bitter of the anti-English journals in the sister isle counsel their readers, that the venerable sovereign should be received with the utmost courtesy and respect. There is, it must be confessed, a good deal of ground for the complaint of the long boycott to which Ireland was subjected by the Royal family; and if the step which her Majesty is now taking—entirely on her own initiative it is said—had been taken earlier it might have done much to check the disloyalty which has culminated in the passing of resolutions of joy at our reverses and regret at our victories in South Africa. On the other hand, of course, her Majesty's advisers could not counsel a Royal visit to Ireland so long as there was the slightest danger to her Majesty's person. The Duke of York was the first to break the long boycott; and the appointment of the Duke of Connaught to the Dublin command, followed by her Majesty's visit, will, it is expected, be the prelude to the establishment of a permanent Royal residence in Ireland.

REMOVALS OF WAR.

There is one side of yesterday's and today's great demonstrations of loyalty which is not quite so cheerful. Some people are coupling the Royal visit to London with the messages recently sent by Mr. Chamberlain to the colonies on the subject of further military aid, and which, it is vaguely hinted, might be required elsewhere than in South Africa—and drawing the conclusion that the Government is anxious to encourage this great wave of loyal and patriotic enthusiasm in view of a threatened conflict with one or other of the great European Powers. One's

thoughts naturally fly in the first instance to France, where all the gutter journals, and even some of the more responsible organs of public opinion, are daily publishing alarming reports of an intention on the part of Great Britain to attack France as soon as this war is over. This, of course, is mere raving indulged in chiefly by the anti-Republicans for the purpose of damaging the French Government and the Republic. There is of course a danger in this sort of playing with fire; but the danger is not very serious. We have no quarrel with France which would induce us for a moment to contemplate provoking a war with them, and there is equally little real desire on the part of France to provoke a war with us. Then there is the question of Russia and Persia; but I know that there is not the slightest alarm at the Foreign Office on this question. That Russia should desire to obtain a preponderating influence in Persia is only natural; but Persia has been making great strides in the direction of Western civilisation of late, and is bent on strengthening her position as an independent Power rather than allowing herself to be absorbed by Russia. Then there is the suggestion that one or other of the Powers is threatening interference in South Africa. Here again there is abundant evidence that whatever ideas of this sort may have been entertained have been abandoned since we extricated ourselves from our difficulties. On the whole we may safely disregard these rumours of another war.

A RUSH AT THE CUSTOMS.

The totally unexpected announcement on Friday night that the Budget would be introduced on the following Monday produced an extraordinary sensation in the trades upon whose commodities our indirect taxes are mainly levied. At the docks in all the great commercial centres, the Custom houses were besieged on Saturday and Monday; the representatives of wine and spirit, and tea and tobacco merchants, and us to pay huge sums in duty and take their goods out of bond. The Customs authorities on their part naturally refused to be hurried in any way; and although the sums paid in were enormous, yet hundreds of merchants were shut out when the doors were punctually closed. One great tea firm alone claims to have paid nearly £86,000 in duty, thus effecting a saving of just half this amount, since on Monday the duty was increased by fifty per cent. Bitter complaints have been made by those who were shut out; but Sir Michael Hicks Beach has a ready answer for the grumblers. They were, he says, attempting to "do" both the revenue and their customers, since after escaping the additional duty they would raise their prices on the ground that the duty had been increased. It is intimated that a plan will be devised for future years to prevent this method of escaping from the payment of enhanced duties.

PAYING FOR THE WAR.

On the whole the Budget introduced by Sir Michael Hicks Beach on Monday has been received with general favour, especially from the Liberals. Income tax-payers are not pleased at the prospect of having to pay a shilling in the pound instead of eightpence; but no one can deny that at a time like this of astounding commercial prosperity it is our duty to pay out of current income a fair share of the cost of the war. The *Times* blames Sir Michael for his want of courage in not reorganising our whole system of finance so as to raise a far larger proportion of the revenue from indirect taxation—that is to say from import duties, and extends the suggestion of an expert financial correspondent that an additional thirty millions a year should be raised by means of a tax on sugar and various other imported commodities, including corn. The object of

this scheme, however, was not merely to pay for the war, but to increase our army to two or three times its present strength. The Free-traders, however, are rejoiced that Sir Michael has turned a deaf ear to these and all other heretical pieces of advice. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has sought no new sources of taxation, unless the stamp duty of a shilling on produce contract notes can be called a new tax—and this is only estimated to produce the trifling sum of £150,000. He has added fourpence to the income tax a shilling a barrel to beer, 6d. a gallon to spirits, 4d. a pound to tobacco, 6d. a pound to foreign cigars, and 2d. a pound to tea, the whole increase being estimated to produce about £12,300,000. Nobody, however, can understand why the extra 4d. in the income tax is estimated to produce only £6,500,000 when the present tax of 8d. produces £18,000,000. The total cost of the war last year and this is estimated for the purpose of this Budget at about £60,000,000, of which £45,000,000 is to be met by loans, £12,000,000, odd by additional taxes, and nearly £5,000,000 by suspension of the Sinking Fund. Owing to the almost unprecedented step of introducing the Budget before the end of the financial year, Sir Michael was not able to give a full account of the past year's finances, but he estimates the surplus at the handsome sum of five and a-half millions.

A THIRTY MILLIONAIRE.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer mentioned that a considerable portion of the surplus was derived from windfalls in the way of death duties from the estates of millionaires, and he mentioned that some £900,000 had been received from the estate of a foreigner who lived at a London Club on an expenditure of fifteen shillings a day. The gentleman referred to has been easily identified as Mr. "Chicago" Smith, the owner of a great portion of Chicago, who lived in Reform Club Chambers—the top floor of the Reform Club. He gave large sums away in charity, but spent almost nothing on himself. He did indulge in one piece of extravagance. He had a lift—or an elevator he would doubtless call it—built to enable him to reach his chambers without a long climb. But that was for the convenience of others as well as himself, and he presented it to the Club. It is not easy to get at the figures of foreigners' estates, but the amount of duty paid shows that Mr. Smith's belongings must have been assessed after his death at over £10,000,000. By the way, it appears that the duty recently paid on the estate of the Duke of Westminster was only on a part, the value of which was undisputed. Concerning the rest there is a dispute with the authorities, and when this is settled, the value of the Duke's whole estate will be found much nearer what people supposed it.

A RECORD PRICE FOR A RACE HORSE.

The late Duke's race-horses were sold yesterday, and *Flying Fox* was sold for 37,500 guineas. This is considerably more than was paid by private contract for his grandfather *Ormonde*, and more than twice as much as was ever paid for any other horse. The purchaser is M. Blanc, so that *Flying Fox* will leave us for France. The next highest price paid was 7,500 guineas for *Calceola*, *Faas*, a three-year-old sister of *Flying Fox*, was bought by the Prince of Wales for 4,300 guineas.

9th March.

THE UNITED STATES. (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A REPUBLICAN MISTAKE.

The United States have begun in earnest to define the relations which the country's new possessions shall bear to the country itself and, incidentally, it may be confidently said, the Republican party has made a serious mistake.

This year will witness a presidential election and it is but natural that the game of politics should be kept to the front and engage the attention of both parties, sometimes it may be, to the detriment of the best interests of the matter in hand. This year finds the Republicans with a remarkable advantage in the game, for, controlling the Presidency and both branches of Congress, they can put through any measure upon which the party may decide. It spite of this they have so mismanaged as to lose prestige in any event.

THE PORTO RICO BLUNDER.

It has all come about over the question of Porto Rico, the first of the possessions to be considered. In his annual message last December President McKinley declared that Porto Rico ought to be accorded free trade with the United States, since it had come to be practically an integral part of the country.

Accordingly the Ways and Means Committee in the House of Representatives introduced a bill providing for the suggested free trade. It was brought in, apparently with but scant conference with the Republican members as a whole. Opposition began to show itself at once. Some of the interests which profit most by the policy of high tariff appeared in vigorous remonstrance. But this was but a minor opposition, for the industries of Porto Rico come into but slight competition with those of the United States. The real obstacles were manifested in these questions which forced themselves upon the minds of the politicians:—

A BAD PRECEDENT.

If we treat Porto Rico as part of the United States, must we not a little later treat the Philippines in the same way? If we grant free trade to the one must we not also to the other? If we practically admit one within the boundaries of the United States, tacitly saying that the future will bring actual Statehood, must we not admit the other?

They said to themselves: "We do not want free trade with the Philippines, for that would bring American labour into competition with 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 half-naked, half-civilised people who have no desire beyond enough food to live on and a little shelter and whose ambition extends not into to-morrow. The whole vote of the workmen would be thrown against a party which should propose free trade with such a country. The thought of the Philippines ever forming States as a part of the United States and participating in the government is too absurd to contemplate."

A CHANGE OF FRONT.

The persistence of these questions and the ever ready answers led to a change of policy. It was said that Porto Rico needed revenue, that it was impracticable to levy direct taxes, that here was a good opportunity to effect a double result with one measure. A bill was put forward providing that upon all goods imported into this country from Porto Rico, and upon all goods imported into Porto Rico from this country a duty amounting to 25 per cent of the duties laid upon imports from foreign countries, as fixed by the tariff in force here should be levied.

A COMPROMISE.

A number of Republicans rebelled against this measure as being unjust and oppressive, to Porto Rico and as putting the islands definitely without the boundaries of the

United States. It seemed likely that the bill would fail, for the normal Republican majority in the House is but about twenty. A compromise was offered and adopted, whereby the rate of duty is reduced to 15 per cent, and it is declared that the measure is a temporary and an emergency one to provide needed revenue for the island. In this form the bill passed the House by the vote of 172 to 161. It is likely that it will go through the Senate quickly and be signed.

THE PRESIDENT'S MIND.

Meanwhile the President (and here comes the most serious blow at the Republicans politically) has changed his mind and from declaring for free trade in December as a matter of justice to the island, he has in February and March thrown his influence for the passage of the bill providing for the fixing of duties. So far as he has given explanation of his change of mind, he has put it upon the ground of Porto Rico's necessity for revenue.

A CHANCE FOR THE DEMOCRATS.

The Democrats are glorying in the opportunity they have of telling the people that it was the Trusts that changed McKinley's mind and of holding up to contempt a party that would hamper a people already poor, unsettled, and suffering from the ravages of war with the burden of duties to pay in trading with the country which governs them. There is

A CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION

still to be settled also—whether the United States can govern any of its possessions as a dependency—whether it must not perforce grant equal privileges to all its inhabitants. This question is not, however, much disturbing the Republicans for they are confident as to which way it will be decided.

So nearly has this country adopted

THE GOLD STANDARD

as the basis of its currency that it needs only a formal agreement between the two houses of Congress on an unimportant detail to pass a bill which establishes this standard. Following that, only the signature of the President is needed to have the measure become law, and that will be quickly given. The vote in the Senate which recently passed the bill shows that it received the support of every Republican save one. It fixed unalterably the position of the Republican party on the money question and it marks the end of the division within the party on the question, a division that has previously marked off the Western men—men who for themselves or their constituents are interested in silver mines—as supporters of at least a bi-metallic standard. The House passed a bill that differs from that of the Senate only in minor detail. The usual conference committee from both houses was appointed and the final bill as it issued from this committee is to be voted upon by the Senate to-morrow.

THE SUCCESS IN CUBA.

American control in Cuba has been in operation for a little more than a year now and the results accomplished may well be pointed to with pride. Consider for a moment the conditions which the American officials had to meet.

They were placed in a foreign country among a people whose language and customs were strange to them, and whose Latin character was excitable and susceptible to imaginary insult at every turn. The rancorous feeling existing between Cubans and Spaniards necessitated the exercise of a strict control; protection for life and property was urgently required, and for this end the formation of a reliable police force imperatively needed; the financial department of the Island demanded instant attention in order that a revenue might be collected to meet current expenses; and finally, the reconstruction of the economic

and industrial life of the inhabitants called for energetic action and the employment of a very great deal of tact in dealing with a difficult and often extremely disagreeable subject.

ANGLO-SAXON RULE.

That mistakes were made in treating these conditions is undoubtedly true, but they were surprisingly few, and the result as seen to-day, and the prospects for the future are very satisfactory. Chaos has given place to order; all sections of the population are living in greater tranquillity than was ever before known in that country; outrages against life and property are less common than in many a community nominally much more civilised; the revenues show a substantial surplus over the expenditures; the industrial life of the island has made such progress as to promise an era of most solid material prosperity in the near future; contentment with present conditions and confidence in the future show in the faces of the people.

THE PAN AMERICANA.

Local police forces have been organised and are working satisfactorily. The enmity between Spaniards and Cubans has been allowed to lapse and they are working in harmony together. Spaniards for Cubans and *vice versa*. The clumsy, dilatory, and dishonest machinery of the Courts has been improved, quickened, and cleansed. Further reforms along these same lines are already under consideration for action in the near future. A system of public schools which shall afford education to all, high and low, at the public expense is promised.

The American army in Cuba is now between 10,000 and 11,000. They are little in evidence, though the normal effect of their presence is doubtless good. It is proposed to reduce the strength to 5,000 in the present year and still further in 1901. President McKinley has announced definitely that when a stable government by Cubans shall have been established, Americans shall entirely withdraw. Gen. Wood, now Civil Governor of the island, gives as his understanding of the conditions of a stable government a time when money shall be cheap and mortgages be easily effected on the security of real estate at a rate of interest not exceeding 6 per cent annum.

HARVARD'S OFFER.

An interesting incident has just come up in the offer of Harvard University to give free tuition at its summer school this year to 1,000 Cuban teachers. The offer will be gladly accepted.

Boston, Mass., 6th March.

THE UNREST IN CHINA.

There is an uneasy feeling here regarding the situation in China, and that despite the fact that any day Secretary of State Hay may make his formal announcement that the "Open Door" in China has been assured by the written agreement of the Powers.

The uneasiness is, as you know, due to the internal unrest in the Government of China, to the threatened attacks on missionaries and the possible disposition on the part of the Empress Dowager to oppose the continuance of the treaty ports. Considering that many things may happen between the dispatch of this letter and its receipt by you, it is difficult to make any statement as to the future.

An appeal from the American Association at Shanghai has just been received, and it is understood that an appeal has been made to the European Powers. It is the feeling at Washington now that joint action with the other Powers will not be taken by the United States, but that this country will depend upon its own influence and, in case of necessity, upon the force which it can exert alone for the protection of American citizens and their interests in China. It is possible that a note similar to that which will doubtless be forwarded

by other Governments may be sent, but the character of the action to be taken will depend upon the character of the advice received by the State Department from Minister Conger.

Instructions have already been sent to Admiral Watson, in command of the naval forces in the Philippines, directing him to protect American interests in China, and it is expected that he will at once detach one or more of his warships for that purpose.

THE PORTO RICO BLUNDER.

The question of how to deal with Porto Rico is still the bugbear of the administration. Two weeks ago the House of Representatives had with difficulty just passed the bill providing for the imposition of a small tariff rate upon imports into the United States from Porto Rico, and into Porto Rico from the United States. The Republican majority in the Senate has found the passing of this measure no less difficult. In fact, it has not yet gone through, though it is likely to this week, perhaps in an amended form.

The result of the bill upon the immediate political future of the Republican party will surely be serious—how serious only time can tell. By his vacillating attitude on this question, President McKinley has done more to hurt himself in the eyes of the country than in any other way during the three years of his office. The Democratic Press is making the most of the opportunity and few Republican newspapers can find heart to support or defend their party's action in this matter.

THE CHRISTIAN DAILY.

An experiment in journalism last week attracted more attention than almost any other single topic in the news. A year ago or so, a Kansas minister, the Rev. C. M. Sheldon by name, wrote a book which he called *In His Steps: What would Jesus Do?* The book dealt largely with the supposed conduct of a newspaper along the lines of the teachings of the Bible. News of crimes, of prize fights, of private gossip, was discarded and helpful discussions on serious and religious topics substituted. Liquor advertisements, tobacco advertisements, and advertisements of questionable concerns were eliminated.

The proprietors of a daily paper in Topeka, Kansas, with a shrewd eye to the main chance, a couple of months ago offered to turn over their paper for a week to the Rev. Mr. Sheldon, giving him absolute control in every department for that time. The offer was accepted and the experiment began a week ago and ended with last Saturday night.

Public curiosity raised the circulation of the first one or two numbers to close to a half-million copies, but the curiosity was quickly satisfied. Of the first number the first page, which by American custom, should be given up to the most important news of the day, began with a prayer by the bishop of the local district and was followed by an article on the famine in India, clipped from a weekly religious publication. The other leading articles on the first page, included opinions on the workings of the law prohibiting liquor selling in Kansas and an appeal for a home for consumptives in Colorado. The news of the country and world as given through the Associated Press, was cut down to fill less than a page and local news fared even worse.

People in general recognised the fact that a week is altogether too short a time to afford a test for an experiment of this kind, but the opinion is almost as common that a longer experiment would prove a flat failure.

THE HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY.

I said in my last letter that it was doubtful if the Senate would ratify the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, relative to the Nicaraguan canal, as it stood. The Senate

has since made the doubt a certainty by passing an amendment to the treaty which provides that in times of wars to which the United States shall be a party, this country may control the canal in any way necessary for the protection of our coasts. It is pointed out that a similar provision exists in the regulations governing the Suez Canal by which the Turkish Government is empowered to restrict the use of the canal if its Egyptian possessions are menaced.

This amendment was much against the wishes of the administration. Secretary Hay made it plain that, in his opinion, any amendment to the treaty would imperil its ratification by England. Men who advocate the original treaty maintain that war over-rides all treaties and that in case of necessity, for the protection of the country, the United States might take possession of the canal in spite of any treaty. The Senate prefers that such power should be understood beforehand and definitely expressed in the document.

Senators who favour the amendment point out that unless Great Britain meant to concede this privilege, the United States might as well have the old Clayton-Bulwer in force; in fact, without this there was practically no concession: that if Great Britain meant to concede this power she will ratify a treaty that distinctly provides for it; that if she did not, it is better to be assured of it by her refusal to ratify the amended treaty, so that there may be no misunderstanding.

The habit of expansion into which the country has grown with the late war is shown in the suggestion made in some quarters, that the United States annex Nicaragua and thus settle the canal question for good and all.

THE THREATENED WAR IN EUROPE.

The developments in European politics are being watched in this country with intense interest, particularly the openly hostile attitude toward England that France has shown and the more concealed threats of Russia. The foreign correspondents of some of the prominent American newspapers go so far as to predict that war between France and England will break out before the end of this year's Exposition at Paris. Should such a war come, it is safe to say that American sympathy would be entirely with England.

BRITISH SUPREMACY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The announcement that the independence of the South African Republic and of the Orange Free State is to be brought to an end is received in this country as a foregone conclusion. President Krüger's appeal to the Powers, after the surrender of Cronje's army, resulted in the offer to Great Britain of mediation by the United States, provided such should be acceptable to Great Britain. Response was made at once that no mediation was desired, though at the same time expression of appreciation for the friendly attitude of the country was given. The matter is likely to be dropped right there as settled.

RUSSIA BORROWING IN THE UNITED STATES.

The progress of the United States as a financial power of the world has been shown in a striking manner by the fact that the Russian Imperial government has come to New York for a loan. A syndicate of financial institutions in that city has just arranged the purchase of an issue of \$25,000,000 of 4 per cent gold bonds, representing a first mortgage on the Vladikawkas Railway system. A feature of the transaction is the showing it reveals as to Russia's purchases in the American market of iron, steel, coal, and finished machinery. None of the money for the bonds is to be transferred to Russia, but the whole amount is to be deposited in New York, and disbursed under the direction of the Russian fiscal agent in America in payment of the balances which

Russia is incurring with American ship-builders, iron and steel manufacturers, and others of that class. The price at which the bonds are taken nets the syndicate slightly more than 4%.

Boston, Mass., 20th March.

Peking Gazette.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTE.

Specialy translated for the North-China Herald.

18th January.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

THE FIRST STEP TOWARDS APPOINTING AN HEIR-APPARENT.

(1) Ch'ung Yi, former President of the Board of Civil Appointments, and Kuei Heng, former Tartar-General of Uliasut'ai, are hereby commanded to present themselves for special audience on the 20th instant.

Note:—Ch'ung Yi is the father-in-law of the late Emperor Tung Chih, and was created a titular Duke in honour of that Emperor's marriage to his daughter, A Luté.—*Translator.*

(2) Wen Lien is appointed Superintendent of Parks and Hunting grounds.

Note:—This department has the control of the Imperial Parks, such as the grounds and parks of the Yuenmingyuen, or Summer Palace, the Nanyuen, or Southern Park, where the various Corps of the Grand Army of the North and of the Peking Field Force, etc., have been in the habit of late years to gather for their annual combined manoeuvres and inspections. This place is also of strategic importance as covering the southern and eastern approaches of the defences of Peking.—*Translator.*

(3) Decree cashiering and suspending certain local officials of the Szechuan provincial administration, at the instance of K'uei Chun (Manchu), Viceroy of same.

19th January.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

(1) T'ai Pu (Manchu) is appointed a Reader of the Grand Secretariat.

(2) P'an Kuei (Manchu) is appointed Inspector of the affairs of the Mongol Bordered Yellow Banner organisation.

(3) Hsiu Lin, Keng Yi, Lien Sheng, and En Lan are hereby appointed Inspectors of Banner organisations for the ensuing year.

20th January.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

THE FUTURE GRAND PRECEPTOR OF THE PROPOSED HEIR-APPARENT.

(1) Ch'ung Yi is appointed Comptroller-General of the Board of Rites.

Note:—This rank is higher than that of the Presidents of that Board, and is usually held by a Grand Secretary.—*Translator.*

(2) Kuei Heng is appointed Captain-General of the Manchun Bordered Blue Banner organisation.

(3) We have received a memorial from Chang Chih-tung, Viceroy of the Hukwang provinces, denouncing the conduct of one Kao Chên-yung, ex-district magistrate of Tungshanhsien, in Hupeh province, who was recently suspended from office and cashiered of his rank for failing to pay in a large sum of money into the Treasury due by him for land taxes collected in the said district of Tungshanhsien. The memorialist now reports that the said cashiered officer has suddenly absconded from Wuchang where he was supposed to remain and square up his accounts with the Government, and is now supposed to have surreptitiously returned to his native city of Shanyinhien, Chênkiang province. This is most audacious on

the part of the accused and we hereby command Liu Shu-t'ang, Governor of said province, to arrest the absconding ex-official and give him a certain time to liquidate his debt to Government, failing which whatever property there may be standing in the name of the said absconder in either Ché-kiang or Hupeh province must be confiscated and the accused kept in prison until every cash has been paid. The Board concerned is to take note of this.

21st January.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

Appointing a number of officials to substantive posts in the local departments of the Metropolitan and Provincial Administrations.

22nd January.

No papers of interest.

23rd January.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

ASSEMBLING A GRAND COUNCIL CONCERNING PROPOSED DEPOSITION OF H.I.M. KUANG HSÜ.

(1) We hereby command P'u Wei, Prince of Kung, 1st Order; Princes Tsai Lien, Tsai Ying, and Tsai Lan, 3rd Order; the Grand Secretaries, the Grand Chamberlains; the members of the Grand Council; the Board of Comptrollers-General of the Imperial Household Department; the officers of the Imperial College of Inscriptions; the members of the Hanlin College and the Manchu and Chinese Presidents of the Six Boards to be prepared to attend a special audience to-morrow morning.

Note:—The only high Metropolitan dignity who was not present in this Council was the Grand Secretary Li Hung-chang who knew of the impending crisis and shrewdly took care to leave for the South before it took place.—*Translator*.

(2) With reference to T'eng Ts'ai-shêng, an expectant Provincial Commander-in-Chief of the first class, who was received in audience this morning, we hereby command that his name be recorded in the Grand Council books for immediate substantive preferment.

(3) We have received a memorial from Liu K'un-yi, Viceroy of the Liangkang provinces, giving the result of an investigation made recently by him into the conduct of a number of officials connected with the Salt Gabelle of the Liangkang. The memorialist praises the general conduct and ability of five officials of the 5th, 6th and 7th ranks (names given) and denounces three others who were found to be incapable and dishonest. We hereby command that the Imperial commendation be transmitted by the memorialist to the five officers first above-named, coupled with an exhortation to continue to deserve the respect and praise of their superior officers. As for the three men denounced they are hereby cashiered and dismissed from the service and the Board concerned is to take note thereon.

24th January.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

WITH A DIFFERENCE.

(1) We have received a memorial from Yü Lu, Viceroy of Chihli, denouncing a number of local officials within his jurisdiction. He states that En Li (Manchu), prefect of Shun-t'ên, is a man of mediocre abilities and his conduct has been such as to prevent people from respecting him, and so cause doubts as to his fitness for any responsible post in the provincial administration. We hereby command that the said En Li be reduced to the rank of a sub-prefect and report to the Board of Civil Appointments to go to some other province in the last-named capacity. As for Ting Chung-yê sub-prefect of Shihchou; Yen Chia-chü, district magistrate of Chinchilsien; Wang Yü-ko, district magistrate of Wuyihien; Chang Fa-hsiang, former acting magistrate of Tsinghohsien; and Kuei Ch'ao-chung, an

expectant police magistrate, who have also been found incapable and unfit for their several posts, we hereby command that they be forthwith cashiered and dismissed from the service. With reference to Hsi Ch'uan (Manchu), who was recently appointed to be district magistrate of Pingshanhsien and whom the memorialist considers to be also incapable and unfit to be put over the people, we hereby command that the said Hsi Ch'uan be reduced to the rank of a prefectural gao-warden and await appointment accordingly.

Note:—It will be observed by the above that the first and last of the seven officials denounced by Viceroy Yü Lu as incapable and unfit for posts as local authorities are merely reduced one step in official rank, simply because they happen to belong to the Manchu race, while those who are, unluckily for them, Chinese are forthwith cashiered and dismissed from the service, although each has been denounced on similar grounds. No one can, therefore, blame the Chinese for showing dissatisfaction at this outrageous partiality shown by the Empress Dowager and her Manchu advisers, whose policy, since 1898, has been to place Manchus in every provincial post vacated by Chinese incumbents. The last great Taiping rebellion, it will be remembered, also arose through this same partiality for Manchus, which is contrary to the declarations made by both Shun Chih and Kang Hsi, the first and second Emperors of this dynasty, namely, that all are the subjects of the Emperor who is bound to treat all with perfect impartiality regardless of race. This somewhat reconciled the Chinese nation at the time to submit to the Tartars, especially as they were promised that the Metropolitan Government would consist of equal numbers of Chinese and Manchus.—*Translator*.

CEREMONIALS TO BE OBSERVED AT CROWNING OF A NEW EMPEROR.

(2) We hereby command that all the Princes, Dukes and Ministers of the Imperial Court be dressed in full Court robes on the 26th instant, each one of whom is also expected to present to the Throne a pair of sceptres—*ju-i*.

Note:—The ceremony of presenting sceptres is observed only at the Coronation of a new Emperor, and is meant as a token of allegiance in lieu of the oath of fealty observed in Western countries. The apologists of the Empress Dowager may try all they can to deny her intention to depose the Emperor Kuang Hsi and say that she merely desired to appoint an Heir-Apparent; but the above decree stands out in black and white as a clear refutation. For the presentation of sceptres in Chinese law means nothing else except as tokens of allegiance to a new Emperor. It is, of course, also understood that, ever since the *corps d'état* of 1898, all so-called "Imperial" decrees have always been issued by the Empress Dowager; Kuang Hsi having been a nonentity ever since that time.—*Translator*.

THE RESIGNATION OF THE EMPEROR KUANG HSÜ.

(3) While yet in our infancy we were, by grace of the Emperor Tung Chih, chosen to succeed him in heavy responsibilities as Head of the whole Empire, and when his Majesty died we sought day and night to be deserving of such kindness by energy and faithfulness in our duties. We were also indebted to the Empress Dowager who taught and cherished us assiduously and to her we owe our safety down to the present day. Now be it also known that, when selected to the Throne, it was then agreed that if ever we should have a son, that son should be proclaimed heir to the Throne. But ever since last year (1898) we have been constantly ill and it was for this reason that, in the 8th month of that year, (September, 1898, referring to the *corps d'état*.—*Translator*), the Empress Dowager graciously acceded to our urgent

prayers and took over the reins of government in order to instruct us in our duties. A year has now passed and still we find ourselves an invalid; but ever keeping in our mind that, for the sake of the safety of the empire of our ancestors, a legal heir should be selected to the Throne, we again prayed the Empress Dowager to carefully choose from amongst the members of the Imperial Clan a virtuous and sober Prince to succeed us, and this she has done in the person of P'u Chün, son of Tsai Yi, Prince of Tuan, 2nd Order.

KUANG HSÜ PROCLAIMS HIS SUCCESSOR.

(4) We hereby command that P'u Chün, the son of Tsai Yi, Prince of Tuan, 2nd Order, be made heir to the late Emperor Tung Chih.

Note:—In other words, to succeed Tung Chih as Emperor while it makes Kuang Hsi a usurper of the Throne, his election as successor of Tung Chih being, after 25 years, suddenly discovered to have been illegal.—*Translator*.

(5) On the first day of the New Year (31st January) the duty usually devolving upon us of sacrificing at the altars of the Most High, the Imperial Ancestral Hall and the Temple of Imperial Longevity is hereby commanded to be undertaken by the Ta A-ko (Heir-Apparent), P'u Chun.

25th January.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

(1) En Lien, (Manchu) Superintendent of Customs at Kalgan, reports that his term of office having expired he has returned to Peking and prays to be allowed to hand in a surplus revenue, over and above the amount legalised by law, of 11s 3,095 collected by him during the said term of office, which last sum, however, falls short of the regulation surplus revenue sent in by previous Superintendents, which the memorialist prays to be excused from making good. We hereby command that the said 11s. 3,095 be handed to the Treasurer of the Privy Purse and that the Board of Revenue investigate the matter and report thereon to us.

(2) Han Chao ch'i, brevet Brigadier-General commanding the garrison at the Taku forts, Tientsin, who had an audience of us this morning is hereby commanded to be recorded in the Grand Council books for immediate promotion.

(3) Ch'ung K'uan (Manchu) is appointed Vice-President of the Board of Rites at Moukden.

(4) Shou Shau is appointed acting Tartar-General of the Heilungchiang (Amur) province, *vice* En Tse, deceased. Fêng Hsiang is appointed Deputy Military Governor of said province and Niu Ling-ngeh is appointed Manchu Brigadier-General of Alats'ula *vice* Fêng Hsiang promoted as above.

(5) By command of the Empress Dowager Yü K'ang, the son of Prince P'u Lan, 4th Order, is hereby granted the decoration of the button of the premier Civil rank (*T'ou p'in-ling-lai*).

(6) Duke Ch'ung Yi is hereby granted the privilege of riding in a two-bearer sedan-chair within the precincts of the Western Palace-gates by special command of the Empress Dowager.

(7) The Heir-Apparent having arrived at the age (15) when it is specially important that he should confine his time to study, we hereby command that, when he is staying within the Palace of Peking, he shall make the Hungtê Throne-hall his place of study, and when residing at the Western Palace (where the Empress Dowager usually stops) he shall occupy the Wanshan throne-hall for the same purpose. We further appoint Duke Ch'ung Yi to be the Heir-Apparent's Grand Preceptor and the Grand Secretary Hsi Tung is also appointed to be constantly present to help in his education.

THE SHANGHAI GAS COMPANY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Gas Company was held on Tuesday (10th) afternoon at the office of Mr. E. Jenner Hogg, No. 10, Peking Road. There were present, Messrs. E. Jenner Hogg (Chairman), J. Cooper, J. L. Scott and J. M. Young, Directors; H. P. Wilkinson, Legal Adviser; G. R. Wingrove, Secretary; H. King Hiller, engineer; and W. F. Potter, A. B. Trodd, J. Buchanan, A. W. Burkill, Chin Fo-kee, E. E. Clark, E. Davis, C. Thorne, J. C. Hanson, G. W. Noël, C. A. Pullan, H. R. Parkes, W. H. Poate, A. E. Knights, W. Bates, J. H. McLaren, and E. P. Wickham, representing in all 1,288 shares. Mr. G. R. Wingrove was elected Secretary of the meeting, and read the notice convening it.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, I have no doubt you are willing to take the Report and Accounts, which have been in your hands for some days, as read. It is with great pleasure that I am able to congratulate shareholders on the results of the working of the Company for the year 1899. It may be remembered that the year 1898 showed little progress, but when addressing you a year ago I ventured to express the hope that better times were in store, and I am glad to say that the expectation has been fully borne out. The year 1899 proved a record year for us in every direction. The total consumption of gas shows an increase of 7,352,710 cubic feet, of which 7,254,538 cubic feet is due to private and 75,176 cubic feet to public lighting. Turning to the accounts the Receipts for gas and residuals sold in 1899 amount to Tls. 214,492.15—an increase of Tls. 18,458—while Expenditure amounts to Tls. 144,839.20—a decrease of Tls. 2,192.29, due chiefly to the lower price of coal. Foreign consumption, including public lamps, shows an increase of Tls. 7,653.01. Native consumption gives only a small increase of Tls. 593.53. It should have been more, but Chinese government interference has curtailed the business of many native printing establishments. It may, however, be reasonably expected that the reduction in the price of gas will lead to larger native consumption. Our residuals—anticipated on the renewal of contracts—produced a substantial increase, coke bringing in Tls. 7,050.24 and Tar Tls. 3161.22 more than in 1898. We have made Tls. 591.64 less profit on fittings, but we supply these to customers as cheaply as we can, and in fact we retained our old prices as far as possible, although the cost of pipes and all metal work had risen very largely. On the other side of the accounts you will find that coal, shale, and petroleum carbonised have cost Tls. 4,068.33 less than in 1898, although we have carbonised 486 tons. 17 cwt. more material. Purifying materials, etc. have cost Tls. 557.23. more. Salaries and wages in all departments show a total increase of Tls. 549.08 and general charges an increase of Tls. 2,199.20, due to some Tls. 1,400 for passages and an additional Tls. 633.51 for taxation since the works were included in the New Settlement area. Repairs and maintenance charges, appertaining to manufacture, are a trifle under last year, although Tls. 8,176.23 were spent on the renewal of retorts, against Tls. 5,481.35 in 1898. Repairs and maintenance appertaining to distribution show a decrease of Tls. 1,296.97. Referring to Profit and Loss account, after providing for all interest charges (Tls. 15,758.36) writing off bad debts (Tls. 284.73) and crediting the account with profit on exchange (Tls. 3,475.70) and small items, there is a net profit of Tls. 61,564.82, of which Tls. 10,335.28 has been written off for depreciation of buildings and plant, and dividends for the year amounting to Tls. 36,000 have been paid. The net amount carried forward to 1900 is Tls. 53,794.35 against Tls. 38,564.81 in the preceding year.

Total expenditure on Capital Account is Tls. 15,764.37. You will find it comprises a small payment for balance of cost of land and for manufacturing and distributing plant, Tls. 14,922.36, in which amount is included Tls. 9,198.93 for new mains and Tls. 1,706.92 for meters. I think I have dealt with all details as to accounts of the past year. Our business this year is progressing most favourably, consumption, so far, having materially increased, and I may mention that our coal supply for the year has been secured on satisfactory terms. At Chinese New Year (always our biggest day's delivery) we delivered 721,400 cubic feet, which exceeds any previous record by some 90,000 feet. With regard to the balance of Tls. 53,794.35, that we have to deal with, we propose to carry forward Tls. 3,794.35, and to place Tls. 50,000 to credit of a "Renewal and Depreciation Account." We consider it imperative to keep such a sum available, at any rate for the present, to meet possible eventualities—and you will not fail to appreciate the stability it affords for our future dividends. While doing this, we also propose that the present Reserved Fund shall be capitalised. But with this point I will deal more particularly at the extraordinary meeting to be held immediately. Following out the policy of this Company in its times of prosperity, the public are made participants, through the reduction in the price of gas to consumers to \$1.80 per 1,000 cubic feet from the commencement of this year. This, I may mention, means a gain to the public of over Tls. 20,000 in the course of the year. Many of you will have observed that we have made an important stride in public lighting on the Bubbling Well and Sinza Roads. The new incandescent lights that have been placed there are very satisfactory and quite bear out the experience of important towns elsewhere, such as Liverpool, where this system is being adopted for extension in public lighting in preference to the electric arc light. Several London parishes are also adopting the same method and some places in the United States might also be instanced. We are anxious to extend the use of this illuminant here. Some roads still lighted with the old-fashioned gas burners are calculated to bring our gas lighting into disrepute. We have therefore applied to the Municipal Council for permission to replace them with the incandescent system, our proposition being to supply lights giving 26,700 candle power per hour in place of the present 5,099 candle power per hour—or, say, an increase of 21,700 candle power for a small increased cost of only Tls. 2,600 per year. I regret to say that our proposal has not yet been accepted, and the public will therefore have to be content at present with indifferent lighting in certain quarters. I hope, however, that this will not be for long. It is difficult to understand what is meant by "sufficient time not having yet elapsed for the formation of a final opinion as to the financial and other results of the recently erected system of incandescent lamps." There is, I hope, no finality in the economic and other improvements in gas lighting, and if finality in such matters is always to be waited for, no practical application of inventions as they are produced would ever be adopted. However, assuming that there might possibly be a plausible pretext for waiting further experience as to the light itself, I do not know what need there can be for more time to consider the financial results of our proposal, seeing that we offer to supply the light at a certain definite cost, and I may mention, in regard to any contracts between this Company and the Municipal Council, that the public always receives at once, such benefit as may be derivable from any reduction in the price of gas that is made during the currency of an agreement. While making this suggestion to the Council, we thought it not inopportune to offer a proposal for improving the whole lighting of the Settlements by the adoption of the incandescent gas system. This we did on the

basis of a saving to the ratepayers of about Tls. 15,000 per year for 5 years, or say about Tls. 75,000 altogether during that period, but unfortunately—for all parties, as I firmly believe—our proposal has not been entertained. Probably the thing most to be regretted, however, is the curt refusal to allow us to show—entirely at our own expense—what excellent lighting it is that we are offering to the public. It is a great deal better than the new lighting on the Bubbling Well and Sinza Roads, of which I have spoken. The lamps there are 40 candle power and 70 yards apart, whereas our proposal is for 60 candle power and 50 yards apart, which, of course, makes a great difference. The specimen lamp in Hankow Road (near the Municipal Engineer's office) which the Council mention as sufficient for comparison in estimating the quality of this form of illuminant is (like the lamps at present on the roads I have mentioned) only 40 candle power, so that it does not at all show what we have proposed to do. The full details concerning our proposals will be found in our letter to the Council dated the 21st March last, and in their reply of March 30th, both recorded in the Municipal minutes of March 29th and published in the newspapers of 6th instant. I would beg your careful perusal of these letters as I am sure you will find them important. I have drawn your attention to the improved public lighting that we have already introduced, and we shall not lag behind the times in our endeavours to keep up to date. We have exhibited during the last few days, alongside our town office in Nanking Road, a light of great brilliancy. If you have not seen it, please take an opportunity of looking at it. It is produced at a great economy in cost, by what is called the intensified or high pressure system, in which the gas is forced at high pressure into the burner, giving an intense flame temperature, and increasing the intensity of the incandescence to such a degree that each burner gives a light of 350 candles for a consumption of 10 cubic feet of gas per hour, or a light of 35 candles per cubic foot per hour, against 2½ to 3 candles per foot per hour in a common flat flame burner, and against 16 candles in an ordinary Welsbach incandescent burner, or say, giving more than double the amount of the light of this Welsbach burner for the same consumption of gas. It has already been adopted by the London and North-western Railway at Euston Station, and by the Great Central Railway at Marylebone Station. There is one other point for me to deal with, and that is the registration of the Company under the Hongkong Ordinances as a Limited Liability Company. Your Directors believe that it is desirable that this should be done. No formal step can be taken to-day, but if you give an informal expression of opinion in favour thereof, we will proceed to do what is necessary to carry out your wishes. Before concluding I ought to bear testimony to the excellent work of our staff, to whom the Company must always be indebted for their success. Your Directors think that on the occasion of such a successful year, a substantial recognition in the form of a bonus should be accorded, and they do not doubt that you will cordially endorse this view, leaving the exact amount to be settled by the Board.

I propose:—

That the report of the Directors, and the statement of accounts for the year 1899 be accepted and passed.

Mr. J. M. Young seconded.

Mr. E. Davis—After the lengthy speech that Mr. Hogg has made there is very little for me to say, and I am sure that we are all gratified—I speak for myself and, I am sure, for other shareholders—at the successful work of the year. It is especially satisfactory to learn that the management are keeping such a close watch on the latest developments, and bringing everything possible to bear to make Shanghai quite up to date in its light. The suc-

cess which has attended their efforts through the past year I trust, and we all trust, will continue. I should just like to touch on two points. The question of registration has been brought up before at our meetings, and I have heard expression from many shareholders as to its desirability, and also from others who would be shareholders did they not feel some hesitation in taking shares in an unlimited liability company. At the present moment doubtless there are good reasons why the matter cannot be taken in hand, but I fully appreciate the fact that the question has not been lost sight of by the Directors. As the Chairman has brought it up I, for one, shall be very glad to put my vote in its favour as soon as circumstances permit. As for the second matter I feel that when I support the proposal that a bonus be given to the staff every shareholder will agree with me. Work well done deserves to be well paid. Taking, as I am sure the staff do, a lively interest in their work, it is only fair that in good times they should be rewarded.

The Chairman—I must thank Mr. Davis very much for what he has said, and I suppose you will all accept what he has said with regard to the question of registration. That being so the Board will act as if the meeting approved of that course being adopted. If no one else has anything more to say I will put the resolution.

The resolution before the meeting was put, and carried unanimously.

The Chairman—I have to propose:—

That the directors are hereby authorised to pay to the shareholders on the register on the 30th day of June next, 6 per cent interest for the half year ending on that date on the Reserved Fund of £15,000.

Mr. J. L. Scott seconded, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. C. Thorne—I have much pleasure in proposing:—

That Messrs. E. J. Hogg, J. Cooper, J. L. Scott, and J. M. Young be elected to serve as Directors until the next annual meeting.

I am sure, gentlemen, that this resolution will be carried by acclamation, considering the large amount of good services these gentlemen have rendered to us during the past year, as is shown by the report presented to you to-day. Therefore it is unnecessary to attempt to say anything more in favour of this resolution.

Mr. E. Davis seconded, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. A. W. Burkill proposed:—

That Mr. C. W. Wrightson be elected to serve as auditor until the next annual meeting.

Mr. G. W. Noel seconded, and it was carried unanimously.

EXTRAORDINARY MEETING.

An extraordinary general meeting was then held, at which

The Chairman proposed the following resolution:—

(a) That under the powers conferred by clause 7 of the Deed of Settlement the Capital of the Company be increased by the issue of 1,900 new shares of one hundred Taels each, paid up in full, in addition to the three thousand like shares already existing. Such shares shall rank for dividend as from the first day of July, 1900.

(b) That the Directors be and are hereby authorised to appropriate and dispose of the sum of one hundred thousand taels now standing to the credit of the Company as Reserved Fund in payment in full of such one thousand new shares.

(c) That such new shares be issued to the shareholders on the register on the 10th day of April 1901, in the proportion of one new share for every three existing shares held by them.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen—I will now ask you to consider the Resolution just read, and of which due notice has been given as required by our Deed of Settlement.

The present Reserved Fund of £15,000 is, as you are aware, now invested in the Company's Plant, Fittings, etc. After careful consideration your Directors are

of opinion that this sum, on which interest at 6 per cent per annum has heretofore been paid, should be capitalised so that shareholders should have something to represent these undivided profits. They propose to do this by issuing scrip for one new share of £15,000 paid up to present holders of every three shares, and it is estimated that the old rate of dividend will be earned on the larger capital of £15,400,000, as it will then stand.

If the proposal is carried, provisional certificates will be issued at once, convertible into scrip on the 1st of July next, from which date the new shares will participate in profits.

It is further proposed that as the Reserved Fund will run on to June 30th, the interest accrued thereon to that date at 6 per cent for the half year shall be divided amongst the shareholders on the register on the 30th of June—always provided that the confirmatory meeting a fortnight hence finally passes the scheme.

Before putting the resolution, I shall be glad to know if any shareholder has anything to say.

Mr. J. C. Cooper seconded, and it was carried unanimously.

The Chairman announced that the confirmatory meeting which was necessary would be held on Thursday, 26th April, at 4.30.

This ended the business of the meeting.

SHANGHAI RECREATION CLUB.

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Recreation Club was held on Tuesday (10th) evening at the Pavilion on the Club's Ground. There was a good attendance of members and Mr. Brodie A. Clarke (President) was in the chair.

The Hon. Secretary (Mr. W. H. Jackson) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The Chairman said the first thing they had to do was to confirm the minutes of the special meeting of the 6th of October.

The Secretary then read the minutes, which were unanimously confirmed by the meeting.

The Chairman said members had had the report and statement of accounts before them for some time, but he would like to make a few remarks on the accounts. Members might think the expenses had been rather heavy but the report explained the reasons for this, and the new gear ordered had now arrived. They would observe that in cricket the Club had been very successful, out of eight Inter-Club matches having won 5, lost one, and two drawn. This, he thought, was a very good record. They had also been very successful in tennis, lawn bowls, and quoits. The "smoker" was hardly a success, but that was not the fault of the Club, the Clerk of the Weather being to blame. The accounts spoke for themselves but he would like to draw attention to the trouble there had been in collecting the subscriptions. He hoped there would not be the same difficulty next year. They had now 195 playing members and 37 non-playing members, a slight increase over the previous year, but of the non-playing members there were several who would be leaving Shanghai for good, and they of course would have to be written off. Some of the playing members were not present, but it was not for want of notice being sent to them.

Mr. D. Campbell said he noticed that the income under "lawn bowls" was \$48 and the expenditure \$117, which was a considerable difference. He asked was the expense purely and simply for lawn bowls?

The Secretary said that there was a lawn bowls prize, and also one for tennis from the year before last included in the amount.

The Chairman then asked if any other member had any question to ask, and, there being no response, he moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. J. Ferrier seconded the proposal, which was agreed to.

The Chairman said that at the meeting of the 25th of March, 1899, it had been proposed that a fee of 50 cents should be paid for small lockers and \$1 for large ones and it was for the meeting to confirm this. The fees had all been paid.

The meeting confirmed the regulation.

The Chairman said that with regard to honorary members he thought it would be better to change the term to "non-playing members." Agreed to.

The Chairman suggested that they should adopt the rule in force in sister clubs re Club accounts giving the committee power to deal with defaulting members.

This was agreed to.

The Chairman next called attention to the proposed alteration in rule 3, to the effect that the entrance fee should be increased to \$10. He thought that if anyone wished to be a member of the Club and have the use of good grounds, etc., he would not consider \$10 too much. The Club would be able to do a great deal more for the members and perhaps after a time the fee could be reduced again. They had now heavy expenses and debt and this would be a good way of liquidating it. He did not think any one would begrudge \$10 for the use of the club for so many months of the year.

Mr. J. W. Ord then moved "That the entrance fee be raised to \$10."

Mr. W. J. Turnbull seconded and the motion was carried unanimously.

The election of General and Balloting committees was then proceeded with, with the following results:—

General Committee—Messrs. J. Ferrier, J. W. Ord, J. R. Cooke, W. H. Jackson, A. H. Brooks, A. F. Wilkon, W. T. Bidwell, W. J. Turnbull, J. Ramsay, and B. A. Clarke.

Balloting Committee—Messrs. D. Campbell, J. W. Mielenhausen, D. C. L. Williams, S. M. Wallace, J. C. Quick, E. Carlson, H. W. Dowling, J. West, J. Morris, and M. Collins.

The Chairman said there was one duty that fell to him to perform that evening, and he could assure them it was a very pleasant one. Mr. A. H. Brooks had given a prize for the best Batting average, and Messrs. Ord, Mielenhausen, and Stahlberg had given one for the best Bowling average. The prizes were won by a member who was highly deserving of them, as he had well upheld the credit of the Club in all the matches, and he had also done a great deal for it as Hon. Secretary. (Hear, hear.) The thanks of the Club were due to the members who presented the prizes, and he knew no one more worthy of receiving them than Mr. Jackson. (Applause.) Many men might make one good score and do nothing after, or might bowl well once and fail afterwards; but it was the man who made a good average who showed that he had the game at heart and constantly kept up his practice. He trusted these prizes would long remain with Mr. Jackson as souvenirs of the Shanghai Recreation Club. (Applause.)

The prizes consisted of a fine cutglass spirit stand and a pretty little piece of silver plate, both articles bearing appropriate inscriptions.

Mr. Jackson, in reply, said he was simply overcome by the kind words that had been spoken by the President. He had played with a will for the Club since 1895 and had always done his best to uphold the Club. Whatever else he had done for the Club was with a good spirit. He thanked the donors for the prizes and the Club for its kindness towards him. (Applause.)

The announcement by the Chairman that Mr. W. J. Turnbull had given a ball with silver clasp for the best bowling average and that Messrs. Ferrier and Ord had given a

bat for the best batting average next season was received with very hearty applause.

The Chairman—That concludes the business, gentlemen, and I thank you for having again elected me to the committee. I trust we will have a prosperous season and that the Club will uphold the position it has had in the past in cricket (Hear, hear.)

A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

Report.

HALL AND HOLTZ, LIMITED.

REPORT

of the Directors, for presentation to the shareholders at the eighth ordinary general meeting to be held at their premises, corner of Yuen-ming-yuen and Soochow roads on Saturday, 21st April, 1900, at 11 o'clock a.m.

The Directors herewith submit to the Shareholders the accounts of the Company for the year ended 28th February, 1900.

The Balance at Credit of Profit and Loss Account, including \$5,763.78 brought forward from last year, amounts to \$39,874.03, which the Directors recommend should be disposed of as follows:—

A dividend of \$4 per share (20%) .. \$28,000 00
Write off Property Account 2,360.21
Carry forward to New Account ... 9,513.82

\$39,874.03

Directors.—Mr. J. D. Clark retires in accordance with the Articles, but, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

Auditor.—The accounts have been audited by Mr. Geo. D. Scott, who retires, but offers himself for re-election.

J. D. CLARK,
Chairman,

Shanghai, 9th April, 1900.

WORKING ACCOUNT, 28th February, 1900.

Dr.	\$
To Salaries—Foreign and Native..	61,661.18
„ Rent, Taxes, Gas, etc.	8,582.73
„ Travellers, Tientsin Office, „ Passages, etc.	6,948.75
„ Printing, Medical, Postage, „ etc.	3,672.60
„ Trade Expenses	3,841.16
„ Interest Account	2,895.37
„ Fire Insurance	1,983.13
„ Directors' Fees	1,500.00
„ Doubtful Debts.....	5,000.00
„ Auditor's Fee	270.28
	96,355.20

„ Balance to Profit and Loss
Account 34,110.25

\$130,465.45

Cr. \$

By Gross Profit 130,431.45
„ Transfer Fees 34.00

\$130,465.45

BALANCE SHEET, 28th February, 1900.

Dr.	\$
Assets.	
To Property Account:—	
„ Factory Land	13,000.00
„ „ Building	27,446.54
„ „ Fixtures and Ovens ...	3,913.67
„ Stud and Vans	500.00
„ Stock on Hand	210,944.71
„ Sundry Debtors.....	174,221.03
„ Cash in hand	14,347.67
„ Share, North China Insurance Company, Limited	157.52
„ Suspense Account.....	799.61
„ Insurance unexpired....	1,406.25
	\$446,737.00

Cr.	\$
Liabilities.	
By Capital Account, 7,000 Shares..	140,000.00
„ Reserve Fund.....	152,500.00
„ Bills Payable	19,926.17
„ Sundry Creditors	90,559.79
„ Unpaid Dividends.....	721.00
„ Reserved for Fixtures	3,162.01
„ Profit and Loss Account	39,874.03
	\$446,737.00

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Cr.	\$
28th February, 1900.	
By Balance from last account	5,763.78
„ Balance of Working Account	34,110.25
	\$39,874.03

J. D. CLARK,
W. HAYWARD,
H. J. SCCH, } *Directors.*

E. R. PALMER,
Secretary.

I have carefully examined the above statements with the books of account of Hall and Holtz, Limited, and, having compared them with the vouchers, I find them correct, and in accordance therewith.

GEO. D. SCOTT,
Auditor.

Amusements.

THE 121ST PERFORMANCE BY THE AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

DOCTOR BILL.

Characters.

Doctor William Brown.....	Mr. Charles Henry.
Mr. Firman	Mr. Wynne.
Mr. Horton (Inspector of Police)	Mr. D. Dodgers.
George Webster.....	Mr. Phil. Birds.
Baggs (Dr. Brown's ser- vant)	Mr. Hercules.
Police Sergeant	Mr. St. Casse.
Policeman	Mr. Lampion.
Mrs. Horton	Miss Lily Hamilton.
Louisa Brown	Madame Reitrop.
Jennie Firman	Miss Phillips.
Ellen (Mrs. Horton's maid)	Miss St. Barbe.
Miss Fauntleroy.....	Mrs. Wallace.
Mrs. Firman	Mrs. Scotia.

Doctor Bill is a three-act farce, somewhat of the mechanical order, but it is well-written, and the situations, if not very original, are very amusing, and heartier laughter is not often heard in a theatre than that evoked by the end of the first act and nearly all the second and third acts at the Lyceum on Tuesday (10th). Doctor William Brown, whose practice has been chiefly among theatrical ladies, has married and settled down and given up his profession at the age of 35; but his father-in-law and mother-in-law insist on his resuming practice and his wife backs them up. Against his better judgment he gives way and the results are disastrous. His old patients do not recognise in "Dr. William Brown" the "Dr. Bill" with whom they had so much fun in the past; and an amusing idea is turned into roaring farce by the old mechanical devices of looking up people in rooms with their wrong affinities, and putting the doorkeys down other people's backs, and so on. As we have said, it is impossible not to roar with laughter at the situations that result from the use of these devices.

Mr. Charles Henry was Dr. William Brown and he played the part with the complete appreciation and naturalness that have characterised all his impersonations. Mr. Henry is completely at his ease himself on the stage, and he puts his audience in the same happy frame of mind, so that he is always welcome,

and the audience know that their confidence in his talents as a comedian will be justified. He has done nothing better here than "Dr. Bill." The part of a fussy, wrong-headed old father-in-law fits Mr. Wynne like a glove; he has the art of differentiating these parts however much alike they may seem, and as Mr. Firman he was admirable. Mr. D. Dodgers has not appeared before in Shanghai in an important part; his conception of the jealous, impulsive Inspector of Police was very good and very well carried out; it is not an attractive rôle and this made its impersonation by Mr. Dodgers the more commendable. George Webster, the silly young man about town who causes half the trouble by fancying himself in love with Mrs. Horton and personating Dr. Bill, was brightly and realistically represented by Mr. Phil. Birds, and he must be congratulated on his success in the part. Mr. St. Casse and Mr. Lampion were quite thrown away in their police uniforms; a club is very strong which can secure such good actors for such trifling rôles. We have left Baggs the butler to the last, for though he had not much to say, he pervaded the whole piece, and his make-up and presence were stupendous. Dukes themselves would go a long way to get such butlers as Mr. Hercules.

It is melancholy to think that in Mrs. Horton we have seen Miss Lily Hamilton for the last time, for a period at least. She is not only a most accomplished actress, but she is the life and soul of the scene while she is on the stage, and in Mrs. Horton she had a thoroughly congenial rôle, and played it to perfection. Madame Reitrop was very engaging in the part of Dr. Bill's loving young wife, who all unwittingly brings such retribution on her own unsuspecting head by urging her husband to carry out her silly old father's wishes. But the part of Mrs. Brown is so overshadowed by that of Mrs. Horton that it was hardly worthy of Madame Reitrop's talents. Mrs. Scotia added to her recent laurels by her impersonation of Mrs. Firman, and her hysterics in the second act were a real study. It was a very unsympathetic part very well played. Miss Phillips did the small rôle of Jennie Firman very pleasantly. We have left Miss St. Barbe and Mrs. Wallace to the last because it is difficult to say which of the two ladies in one was more successful. Miss St. Barbe was charmingly demure as Ellen and Mrs. Wallace was fascinating as Miss Fauntleroy, while the Kangaroo dance which she led and which set everyone in the house trying to keep time, was a masterpiece. Messrs. Hall and Holtz provided two capital scenes, the red room in the second act being a most successful innovation in Shanghai. The management left nothing to be desired, as is to be expected when it is undertaken by Major Higgs and Mr. Wingrove. The music, by the Town Band under the direction of Professor Sternberg was excellent, but the second selection was rather long, and both intervals between the acts were somewhat protracted.

There was a full house on Thursday at the Lyceum at the repetition of *Dr. Bill*, and the farce was rattled through with complete success. After the curtain fell the stage was rapidly transformed into a dining-room, and some fifty in all, members of the A.D.C. and ladies who have been kindly assisting them this season, sat down to supper, the invitation being "to meet Major and Mrs. Higgs." Mr. R. W. Little was in the chair, and Messrs. R. B. Allen and E. Portier in the vice-chairs. After the supper, the chairman proposed the health of Major and Mrs. Higgs, and handed them, on behalf of the A.D.C., a pair of hand-some silver flower-baskets on ebony stands presented by the Club as a slight recognition of the great

service done to it by them during the season which has just been brought to a close.

THE SHANGHAI ROWING CLUB PICNIC.

Tradition has it that the annual picnic of the Shanghai Rowing Club is held on a rainy day. The powers of the air threw down a glove to tradition on Friday, and the picnic of this year passed in sunshine, and under a blue sky. The first essential to success was not wanting, therefore, while the arrangements which had been made were excellent. Shortly after nine the lower boat-house was busy with preparing oarsmen, for some of those who went had decided to row to the Pagoda, the scene of the picnic. An eight and two fours were taken out, and started gaily off, followed after a short while by launches, the movable pontoon, and the large cargo-boat in which tiffin was served later. Some preferred to sail up, others to go across country on pony-back. By eleven o'clock the river-bank near the Pagoda was a general meeting place, while a little way off the cargo-boat and pontoon were moored, and tiffin was in brisk preparation. Before the meal, however, came a short walk to the Pagoda, where "joss-pidgin" had attracted thousands of natives, and a glance at the sights of the day. Then back to the cargo-boat, to find the long tables laid out. Mr. E. C. Pearce, Captain of the Club, took the chair, and Mr. E. T. Byrne, the Hon. Secretary, the vice-chair. Tiffin was followed by the inevitable photographing of the group, and later by tub-scuttling, yuloh races, running races, and hearty, healthy amusement that made the time pass quickly. Then came the business of the return—rowing, sailing, riding, or by launch. During the trip the sun had shone without ceasing, the pleasure had not been marred by a single hitch. It is to the very great credit of Mr. E. T. Byrne that this is so, for he was indefatigable throughout the day in promoting the pleasure and well-being of the members and guests, nor were the committee lacking in valuable assistance. The picnic must be written down a great success, and, it is to be hoped, as the first of a new order of fine-weather excursions.

Correspondence.

FURTHER REASONS WHY SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS IS NOT MADE.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR.—Speaking in the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. Joseph Walton, Mr. B. Chichester did not state that: "Many cases of claims on the part of British merchants against the Chinese and other Governments had arisen, but H. M. Legation had obtained no settlement. The British public were justified in requiring that some substantial progress be made with these cases."

Although he did not say that, it is true nevertheless, and one of the main reasons for the so-called lack of enterprise on the part of the British merchant in China. Enterprise means leaving the beaten path, and boldly making venture in some hitherto untried direction. It is the very soul of progress, but the man who attempts it in this country will never have his sorrows to seek. He is bound to interfere with the

vested interests of some class who will do all they can to oppose him, while official obstructions will spring up on every side. These may even be put forward as a token of friendly interest, and intended to assist, but they will be none the less serious on that account. Without strong backing on the part of his own Government, failure is almost certain, and this backing he cannot count on with confidence. Further, should he have the misfortune to get into "a case," no matter how legitimate his claims are, the dispute may never be settled in his lifetime. Granting that these things are so, the lack of enterprise on the part of the merchant ceases to be a marvel.

It is not at all unusual to blame the British Minister for the time being for this unsatisfactory state of affairs. Ministers Wade, Walsham, and O'Connor, with *Cherchez* Beaulerck and Bax Ironside, I have heard them all denounced with equal vigour, in turn, and Sir Claude Macdonald is coming in for his share now. But the curious fact is that, no matter who is Minister, it makes no difference. Ministers come and go, but the British Legation remains always the same. This is because, say some, it partakes of the senility and decrepitude common to the native governmental institutions in Peking. It has eyes, but they are bleared and see nothing clearly; ears which never hear distinctly, and, like an old man in his dotage, it believes itself wonderfully busy but does nothing. Some folks say it is due to spooks, while others, more charitable, hold that it is all owing to the unsatisfactory instruments with which it is condemned to work—the invertebrate Foreign Office at home and the elusive Yamen in China. The Old Gentleman himself was nonplussed when the great wizard of Balwearie set him to spinning ropes of sea sand, and had to give it up. But to get to facts.

We read in *The Analects* that: "The Master said, a cornered vessel without corners, a strange cornered vessel, a strange cornered vessel!" In this way, according to the commentators, Confucius indicated his disapproval of the practice of calling things by misleading names. Thus the practice in question is of high antiquity, but surely never before was it so prevalent. We have Hunan now designated as "open to foreign commerce," while in fact it is just as little, or as much, open as it was before. We have an "open port in Hunan," while the port referred to is hardly in Hunan, and it isn't a port at all but only hopes to become one. We have "inland waters open to steam navigation," only steamers must not navigate them. These, and many more, are strange vessels without corners which the British and Chinese Governments, for the credit it may bring them, have determined shall be called "cornered." Of this we do not complain, as it leaves us no worse than we were before; we only decline to join in the shouting. But we do complain when it comes to questions of denying our rights, and failing to protect our ancient interests; then, indeed, something should be said.

As to denying rights; for a sample, we say, take the well-known case of the s.s. *Kowshing*, still unsettled after the lapse of nearly six years. The story, as told at the time, was that the *Kowshing*, along with a couple of other British steamers, on the eve of the outbreak of the war with Japan, was chartered by the Chinese government to convey troops to Corea, in common with a fleet of China Merchants' boats. But for the assurances of the British Consul at Tientsin, who previously communicated with Minister O'Connor, the charter would have been declined. All the vessels sailed under sealed orders, and, when at sea, it was discovered that the native ships were to go to the Yalu where there was no danger, while the British ships were ordered to Yashan where the enemy was present in force. It was

further stated that a telegram was sent to the Japanese to expect them, and that this was designedly done in the hope that, if the Japanese interfered with the British flag, the British admiral would have something to say to it. At all events, these vessels were expected and the *Kowshing* met with the *Naniwa*. The British captain surrendered at once, but the Chinese troops mutinied and drove the foreign officers from their posts. They then opened fire on the Japanese man-of-war, and as a result the *Kowshing* was promptly sent to the bottom, involving a great loss of British life and property. Then came the question, who is to make good that loss? a question which remains undetermined to this day.

Supposing, when Britain recently began sending troops to South Africa, Uncle Paul had contrived to sink one of the transports, would the British government have been able to repudiate responsibility? Further, if it was proved that the British military officers on board the transport had forcibly taken possession of her, and by opening fire on the enemy had been the real cause of the catastrophe, it is impossible to see on what ground the British Government could have resisted a claim for indemnification. The *Kowshing* owners, reasoning in this way, presented a claim against the Chinese Government. The Legation sent it to the Yamen and the Yamen sent it back. The legation sent it to London and London sent it back, and so on *de novo*. For nearly six years this case has been shuttlecocked from pillar to post, because the Chinese don't care to admit responsibility, and the British Government does nothing to make them. It is all very well to talk of acting with magnanimity towards a feeble and discredited Power. Great is magnanimity and the B. G. is its exponent! But there is even a still greater and more important thing in the world, namely, Right. Right can never be unwholesome, while magnanimity misapplied is like alcohol to an inebriate: even the All-merciful cannot afford to be magnanimous to the confirmed offender. Having failed to make some substantial progress with this case, the Legation now refers it to arbitration, and with a Micawberlike sigh of relief says: "Thank goodness, that's settled."

But the Legation does not guard our ancient rights: it does not protect from the illegitimate enterprise of others. The story of the Hankow property robberies is a case in point. When, after the war, the various Powers began to look about them for Concessions, Russia and France conjointly asked the Chinese Government to make over to them the remaining ground inside the wall, and adjoining the British Concession on the north. The bulk of this was British-owned, having been duly purchased from the native owners by British subjects long ago. However, China willing to oblige her friends readily conceded what was asked, and the British owners had to make the best terms they could with the new claimants. Some of the property, including that of the Race Club, was simply confiscated: Some owners got an indemnity, and others of them are trying to hang on to their property yet.

Now the surprising thing is, that the right of China to make other nationalities a present of British-owned property was not called in question at the outset. By so doing the serious difficulties into which we have now drifted would have been avoided, and an evil precedent, which may yet work much mischief, would never have been established. Suppose that France, which already claims to have under her protection the whole of the Roman Catholic Mission property in the interior, were to ask for a concession of the Protestant Mission property as well, and China, in order to promote strife and variance amongst Foreign Powers were to grant it. On what grounds could we now object?

Clearly our contention, in the first instance, was with China, but China was said to be helplessly acting under compulsion; we could never be so lacking in magnanimity as to bully China, and so the affair was allowed to drift. In due time Russia proceeded to appropriate a large piece of ground belonging to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., and they in self-defence started to put a fence round it; on this the Cossacks were called out, who pulled down the fence as fast as it was put up, and assaulted those in charge. The matter was referred to Peking and permission obtained to repel force with force. Fortunately there was a British gunboat in port, so the bluejackets were landed, and under their protection the fence was finished; the Cossacks being the weaker party withdrawing from the field. Great was the rejoicing amongst the British. At last our Government was going to assert itself in defence of our interests! The effect on the native official mind was also good; no longer could England be said to be afraid of Russia.

Unfortunately our joy was premature. On getting up one morning, to our astonishment, we found the fence had again disappeared. It had been quietly removed by the firm itself without saying anything to anybody, under orders from London. It seems that this fence had given great offence to the Czar of all the Russias, who disapproved of the use of bluejackets in putting it up, and intimidated his intention of sending a cruiser to have it taken down by the same agency. There was really no reason in his Imperial Majesty's being so touchy about it. He ought to have remembered that if he objected to the use of force it was his own people who began it. Nor was there any sufficient reason for the nervousness of the B. G. It is not at all likely that sensible men would have started shooting each other over an affair like this. Had the cruiser come, and another of equal size from Her Majesty's fleet followed it, the dispute would probably have got settled without much trouble, and the world would have seen that British subjects are not to be bluffed out of what belongs to them.

The next step was the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the matter with a view to settlement. The said Commission consisted of six gentlemen, two Russian, two English, and two Chinese. That a Commission constituted of such elements could agree as to anything was highly unlikely, so, as might have been foreseen, they simply met, disagreed and separated without coming to any conclusion. Thus the dispute stands exactly where it did at first.

It is a very simple question after all. Either the property belongs to Jardine, Matheson and Co. or it does not. They bought it from native owners in the early 60's. They had it duly registered in the British Consulate after the loose fashion prevailing in those days, that is without boundaries and dimensions being specified. They had it marked with the firm's stones, and have had it in undisputed possession for nearly forty years. *Per contra*, the Russians insist that the original Chinese title-deeds shall be produced for verification, and the firm has not produced them. That is the whole story.

There is no knowing how the affair will end, and there is no need to comment on the case further than this. Both the *Kowshing* affair, and this affair are the concerns of the "Princely House," an institution which has more political pull than any other British business establishment in China. Where it fails no other need try. "What can the man do that cometh after the king? Even that which hath been already done." I simply submit that the British public are justified in requiring that some substantial progress be made in these and similar cases, and that they so often require in vain is one

great reason for the so-called lack of British enterprise in China.

I am, etc.,

A HANKOW RESIDENT.

11th April.

Miscellaneous.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

16th April.

(1) Yen T-êng, (Manchu), Inspector-General of the Jehu Huntong Park, is ordered to remain at Peking for some other post.

(2) Kuo Chün, Tartar-General of Hsian, Shensi, prays for leave to resign owing to continued ill-health. The prayer is hereby granted and Kuo Chün is permitted to return to his Banner Reservation to recruit his health.

(3) We are deeply grieved to learn of the death of Hsi Chin, Manchu President of the Board of Civil Appointments, which occurred yesterday. He was a most faithful servant and served the dynasty for several tens of years diligently and honestly, and in recognition thereof, we hereby command that all black marks against his name be erased from the official records, that an extraordinary government grant be given the family of deceased for funeral expenses according to his rank, and that Prince Tsai Yün, 3rd Order, with an escort of ten Imperial guardsmen take a *Tolo* prayer coverlet, as a gift of the Throne, to be placed on the body of deceased, at the same time offering a libation to his *manes* on our behalf.

THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

The following further contributions are acknowledged with thanks:—

Residents at Hanchow\$460
Offertory, Union Church.....\$400

We are requested to state that a telegraphic remittance of Rs. 30,000 was yesterday forwarded to Calcutta, as the second instalment of the subscriptions collected at Shanghai, and in the outports. The following donations are acknowledged with thanks:—

Cathedral offertory, Easter Sunday.	\$1,020.00
O. S.	5 00
M. P.	10 00
D. M. Hay balance of funds for memorial to the late J. Dulce...	52.50
Residents at Weihaiwei	491.00
" " Chefoo	500.00
" " Chungking	85.00
" " "	Ts. 65.00
Chinese officials of the Chékang province	10,000

JAMES L. SCOTT,
Hon. Secretary.

NOTWITHSTANDING the many wonderful developments of science, no rival has yet been found to take the place of Holloway's Pills and Ointment as reliable and speedy cures for the various diseases with which we are all liable to be afflicted. The Ointment is universally acknowledged to be a certain remedy for sore throat, bronchitis, coughs, colds, glandular swellings, gout, rheumatism, and all skin diseases. The Pills have justly earned a world-wide reputation for all female complaints; for infantile disorders they are invaluable, and they are an unfailing remedy for all disorders affecting the liver and stomach. It would be difficult indeed, to name a complaint for which both the Pills and Ointment are not beneficial. Thousands of people in all parts of the world can testify to their merits. They are suitable for any climate or season of the year.

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17th Oct., 1898.

THE FIFTH NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE UNITED SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR FOR CHINA.

To write that the Fifth National Convention of The United Society of Christian Endeavour for China was an unqualified success, is simply to state a fact. For several months a band of devoted workers had been preparing for the meetings which began in Foochow on the 5th and ended on the 9th of April. The United Christian Endeavour Society has had a wonderful career, and has been remarkably successful in all lands since its inception in Williston Church, Portland, U.S.A., on February the 2nd, 1881. Its growth has been phenomenal. In 1882 there were only 481 members. In 1899 there were over 56,000 Societies with 3,490,000 members, found in the United States and Canada, also in Great Britain, Australia, and in all missionary lands. Its original purpose was to train young converts for the duties of Church membership; to promote an earnest Christian life amongst its members; to increase their mutual acquaintance, and to make them more useful in the service of God. The Society promotes the spirit of interdenominational church fellowship, and at the same time the spirit of loyalty to one's own Church and denomination.

Its activities have been manifold, but its special effort has been directed to form and revive young people's prayer meetings. That the Societies of Christian Endeavour have fully realised that theirs was a mission of aggressive work, will be inferred from some of the names of the various committees formed. These include the Look-out, Social, Missionary, Temperance, Flower, Gospel Literature, etc. Societies, too, have taken up with zeal Christian citizenship, world-wide missions, work in prisons and amongst soldiers and sailors, and Bible study, and of late have in many sections found great profit in the new movements called The Tenth Legion and The Quiet Hour, for the systematic giving of money and time to God. It is not generally known that the United Society, of which the Rev. Francis E. Clark, D.D., is President, is simply a bureau of information. It prints the literature, answers, through its President and other officers, thousands of letters of inquiry, supports one General Secretary, and in general seeks to spread the Christian Endeavour idea. It levies no taxes, however, and assumes no authority whatever over any local society. Each Society, next to Christ, is amenable to no authority save that of its own Church and its own pastor; every Society manages its own affairs, and is subordinate to its own Church. After nineteen years of testing Christian Endeavour has been proved to meet a long felt need in the Churches of Christian lands; and its adaptability as a means of increasing the spiritual vigour, and as a result deepening the devotion and arousing the intelligence of native converts in a land like China, was forcibly demonstrated during the late convention. As one speaker aptly stated: "In America it was the need of opportunity for natural growth in those who were just coming into the Church that led to the formation of the first Society in Williston Church, Portland, Maine. In China it was the slowness of growth and development in spiritual graces amongst those who professed the Christian name, without regard to age or position, which led the leaders of this movement to grasp at anything which gave promise of help in this direction and form the first society in Foochow. At that time, the duty of personal consecration to active services for others seldom came home with force to the hearts of those outside mission employ. Preaching the

Gospel was supposed to be the special work of those employed for the purpose, and prayer meetings were little more than a repetition of long prayers or formal exhortations to those outside the Church. The young people had never read such a book as "What would Jesus do?" and it had never come into their hearts to think what wonderful things He would do with them if banded together to do just what he asked of them. In March, 1885, the first Chinese Christian Endeavour Society was formed in Foochow, it also being the first society formed outside the United States. The Rev. G. H. Hubbard, A. B. C. F. M., who has been elected President of the United Society of Christian Endeavour for China for the ensuing year, was the gentleman through whose agency this movement was commenced in China. It was therefore fitting that the Fifth National Convention should be held in Foochow; and not for this reason alone, for in the Province of Fukien there are now 51 Societies with a total membership of 2,464.

The first service of the Convention was held in the C. M. S. Ladies' Home, on Thursday evening, 5th April, it being conducted by the Rev. L. Lloyd.

Dr. Clark, Founder of the Christian Endeavour Society, gave an address to the numerous missionaries present, the keynote of which was, the near presence of God, and the certainty of His blessing upon the convention if they all sought it as with one heart.

The first great meeting was held on Friday morning, 6th April, in the splendid church called Tieng Ang Dong which has recently been built by the American Methodist Episcopal Mission. The large edifice was filled with an audience of fully 1,500 Chinese when the Rev. F. E. Bland, C.M.S., opened the meeting. These were not all Christian Endeavourers, a large contingent being members of the Epworth League.

The church had been beautifully decorated with flowering plants, mottoes, and banners. Prominent were three large flags of Great Britain, the United States, and China.

Welcome addresses were delivered by Mr. Ding Kai-ceng, for Christian Endeavour; Mr. Hu Sie-guon, for the Epworth League; and Dr. S. L. Gracey, U.S. Consul, Foochow, for China.

Dr. Gracey in his address spoke of his personal friendship and admiration for Dr. Clark, and the pleasure it had been to meet him at Pagoda Anchorage the day before. "When on my way to Foochow," said Dr. Gracey, "I often thought I was as a stranger going into a strange land; but this was changed when I came to worship with you people. Dr. Clark is a stranger in a foreign land, but we all have found a relationship which is expressed in the words you have inscribed on the walls of this church: 'No more strangers and sojourners, but ye are fellow-citizens with the saints, and of the household of God.' We belong to a large family, being members of the household of God. We rejoice with Dr. Clark at the Christian unity manifested in this Convention. As individuals we have often devoted a lot of time to the study of *The Origin of Species*, and I am afraid that as denominations we also spend too much time in the study of the origin of religious species. In such a gathering as this, we no longer look at our different religious species, but rejoice as being one in the Lord Jesus Christ. Living in an age when great wars are no longer waged over doctrines, men are more ready to accept Christ as the centre of all religious life, and as being all-important: that Christianity is above all creed, that being one in Christ, we are no longer separate in life, in heart, or in work. We are living in an age of organisation. People in all lands organise so as to have greater power. Christian

people are no longer willing to leave organisation to the people of the world. Dr. Clark comes amongst as an example of what organisation can accomplish. Around this leader of Christian activity we group ourselves. Christian Endeavour is an organisation which leads to the fuller development of Christian character, and the greatest efficiency in Christian service. It is nothing in itself, but its great power is in its application, as it aids in the struggle for a higher Christian life and a fuller development of Christian character. We welcome Dr. and Mrs. Clark who embody this great thought which is inspiring the Church. We welcome them to the Empire; to our province; to our homes, to our churches, and to our hearts. We trust that their visit will inspire the young people to endeavour to live a better life." Following on Dr. Gracey's address came the recognition of delegates. These included delegates from Peking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Amoy, etc. Each was given the opportunity of speaking a few words, after which Dr. Clark responded to the address of welcome.

Dr. Clark caused a smile to ripple over the audience by his reference to the "warm greeting" that had been accorded him. The day was unusually hot, the temperature in the Church being between 80° and 90°. He spoke of having shaken hands—one by one—with over 100,000 Christian Endeavourers during the past two years, but it was the first time that he had shaken hands with 1,500 people at once. This had reference to the Chinese congregation rising and saluting Dr. Clark in their national fashion. Dr. Clark went on to say that over the door of his house in Boston was the word "Welcome" inscribed in twenty different languages, the Chinese character being next to the English word.

We were able to welcome each other because we had welcomed Christ into our hearts. He expressed his hearty thanks to the Epworth League friends for their cordial co-operation and union in this Convention, and he rejoiced that the two Societies were growing closer. In Canada they had the Epworth League of Christian Endeavour. He brought good news from all parts of the world. When a great battle was being fought, it sometimes happened that one wing of an army did not know how another wing was faring; and that man was a happy and honoured person, whatever might be his rank, who could carry news of victory from one part of the field to the other. He was a happy man that day, because he brought news of victory and success from all parts of the world. The Christian Endeavour Society was extending in a wonderful way, especially in the United States and Great Britain; and when he attended the great convention in London next July, he would be able to take the greetings of the Chinese Societies.

In Japan he had addressed 70 meetings within the space of six weeks, and great companies of Japanese Christian Endeavourers sent greetings to their Chinese brethren. It was time that we should stop and think what we were in the world for. It ought not to be for our own selfish end, but "For Christ and the Church." Christian Endeavour taught that there was something for everyone to do. Its message was, "a work for everyone, and everyone a place for work." Dr. Clark closed his address by telling his great audience the practical greeting sent by the Union Church, Shanghai, viz, a \$100 collection towards the Convention expenses, a message which was received with applause.

In the afternoon, simultaneous meetings were held, one for men at Gen Cio Dong, and one for women at Cing Sing Dong. Both churches were crowded. Papers were read on the "History of C. E. in the A. B. C. F. M., Foochow," by Miss Newton; "History of C. E. in the C. M. S." by Mr. Cin Nguong-chiong; "History of the

Epworth League," by the Rev. Diong Gin-hua. The Annual report was read by the Secretary, Miss Burdick of Shanghai, which told of societies in Shansi, Shantung, Kiangsu, Chékang, Fukien, and Kuangtung.

Addresses on "Good Citizenship" were given by the Rev. J. W. Heywood, Ningpo, and Dr. Hallock, Hangchow. Also addresses by Dr. and Mrs. Clark on "The Christian Endeavour Pledge."

The meetings on Saturday morning were also held in the above-named churches and were addressed by Dr. Clark on "The Quiet Hour," and the Rev. D. Willard Lyon, of Peking, on "Bible Study."

The Junior Rally at Tieng Ang Dong in the afternoon brought out the young people in force, and a most interesting programme was gone through; recitations and singing by groups of little folks, both foreign and Chinese, being greatly enjoyed by the audience. Two splendid addresses were given by Miss Louise M. Hodgkins, Editor of the *Woman's Missionary Friend*, Boston, U.S.A., and Mrs. Clark.

Sunday was a rest day from the Convention meetings, the various churches holding their usual services.

Monday, April 9th, was the last day of the Convention. In the morning, Tieng Ang Dong was again crowded to hear the testimony of several Chinese delegates to the value of a Young People's Society.

At the close of this meeting several resolutions were presented, dealing with such evils as opium-smoking, foot-binding, etc. Hearty votes of thanks were also given to the Foochow friends for the hospitality extended to the numerous delegates. Also a vote of thanks to the A.M.E. mission for the use of their splendid church.

In the afternoon, Conservation meetings were held at Gen Cio Dong for men addressed by Dr. Clark, and at Cing Sing Dong for women, addressed by Mrs. Clark. These meetings especially demonstrated the great good which has been accomplished by the few Societies so far formed in China. The utterances of speakers, delegates, and missionaries present at the late conference may be summed up as giving the unanimous testimony that Christian Endeavour Societies meet a long-felt need of Mission Churches in China, and if carefully worked on the lines of the United Society, will undoubtedly tend to the upbuilding of weak Christians and feeble Churches.

The voice of Foochow said with no uncertain sound that: "The Christian life is broader, clearer, and better than 15 years ago, as a result of the Societies formed in Fukien."

Dr. Clark on his return to America, hopes to raise sufficient funds from private friends, to send out a general secretary for the United Society of Christian Endeavour in China, who will devote all his time to the work of assisting the Societies already formed, and of giving aid, as required, in the formation of new Societies. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

Rev. G. H. Hubbard, Foochow.—President.

Rev. G. F. Fitch, Shanghai.—Vice-president.

Miss Burdick, Shanghai.—Corresponding Secretary.

Miss Posey, Shanghai.—Secretary for Junior Branch.

Miss E. Hartwell, Foochow.—Editorial Secretary.

District Secretaries:—

Miss Patterson, North China.

Rev. J. E. Shoemaker, Ningpo, Central China.

Rev. H. V. Noyes, Canton, South China.

THE MONETARY VALUE OF THE SENTENCE IN THE CASE OF THE MURDER OF MR. BROOKS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

As throwing some light on the above the following incident is worth relating. One of our employees, a highly intelligent and respectable man, has just requested us to stand his friend, as the *yamen* runners are after him. He says it is his brother they want on a charge of murder, but as he has cleared out, other members of the family are liable to seizure. The murder in question happened on the Feast of Lanterns. Every year on that day it is the custom, in the country districts, for each clan to promenade the neighbourhood with a fiery dragon, and if two dragons chance to meet there is always a fight as to which shall have the precedence. As this fight is regarded as the best part of the day's fun, the rival dragons only too frequently come in each other's way. Our friend belongs to a clan named Fu who live in a village called Fukiawan ten miles east of this city (Wuchang). Immediately adjoining them is the Koh clan whose village is called Hehling, and these two villages have often fought by the light of the dragon lanterns. This year the Kohs secured the services of a military B.A., a famous fighting man, to head their procession. But the Fus nothing daunted, came forth to battle as usual and, such was their valour, they not only defeated the enemy but also killed the hired Goliath. Now the killing of a man was a serious business for both parties, so it was arranged between them that, in consideration of the dead man having been a military B.A., the Fus would hand over two of their number to suffer the penalty prescribed by law. Had it been one of the rank and file who got killed, one murderer would have been held sufficient. The Fus are the happy possessors of some public land, so the headmen intimated that three *tau* of this land, value \$1,000, would be given to any two persons who would undertake to personate the murderers. There were several applicants for the post, and from among them two were selected. So far all was plain sailing, and quite in accordance with precedent; but at this point Goliath's family most unreasonably interfered. They presented a petition on their own account, denouncing twenty-three of the Fus, all leading men. On this petition the magistrate took action, and issued warrants to have them arrested. News of this reached Fukiawan with the result that, when the runners arrived, they found the whole male population had stampeded, the two murderers included. Until actually put in possession of the property, these gentlemen decline to come forward, and in the absence of the headmen this cannot be done. Not a man of them has yet returned to the village, and hence the effort to catch the Fus wherever they can be found.

Such was the story told by our friend, and it appears to be quite true in every particular. We asked him if he did not think \$500 a head a cheap price for personating murderers. He said out in the country they considered it very liberal, as both men's families would have enough to live on ever after. We enquired if these men had actually been concerned in the affair. He said they had not, but one was an opium smoker who had already squandered all his property, and the other was not likely to live long anyhow. We asked if they expected the magistrate to approve of this transaction, but he said the magistrate would never know anything about it, as the evidence was quite conclusive. Finally we asked him if he, a well-informed and fair-minded man, considered it right to sacrifice the innocent for the guilty? Did the Chinese generally

think such a proceeding in strict accordance with justice? He said we foreigners did not understand these things; it was the Fu family who killed the man and it was the Fu family who were taking the punishment. It was just the same as in the case of a thief who, though he steals with his hands, pays with his buttocks.

Now according to the above methods of reasoning and values, it appears that, since there were found to be only two murderers in Mr. Brooks' case, we may conclude that his position in the church militant was considered equal to that of a native military B.A., and that his death has been sufficiently atoned for by a sacrifice of \$1,000 (£100) worth of Chinese life.

THE McMURRAY CASE. TEXT OF THE JUDGMENT.

We are now able to give the complete text of the judgment in the appeal made against Mr. McMurray by the Municipal Council. It is as follows:—

Judgment of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the Appeal of the Municipal Council of Shanghai *v.* McMurray, from the Supreme Court for China and Japan; delivered 17th February, 1900.

Present at the hearing:

Lord Hobhouse,
Lord Morris,
Lord Davey,
Sir Richard Couch.

(*Delivery by Lord Hobhouse.*)

The Appellants commenced the present suit for the purpose of enforcing their right to take a portion of the Respondent's land for a public road. The land in question was rented or acquired by a Mr. Bolland from the native owner on the 28th October 1896, and it was subsequently transferred to the Respondent. He maintains, first that the Regulations in force do not empower the Appellants to take his land against his will; and secondly, that they have not performed the conditions required for putting the Regulations in force against him.

The Regulations were made in the year 1869 and they have the force of law in Shanghai. Regulation VI so far as it affects the present case runs as follows:—

"It is understood and agreed that land heretofore surrendered by the various foreign renters to public use, such as roads and the beach grounds of the rivers within the aforesaid limits, shall remain henceforth dedicated to the same uses, and as new lots are acquired, such parts thereof as are beach ground shall be held under and subject to similar uses, and due provision shall be made for the extension of the lines of roads at present laid down as means of communication in the Settlement. To this end the Council appointed by the land renters and others entitled to vote on the terms and in the manner hereinafter mentioned within the boundaries referred to, will at the beginning of each year examine the map and determine what new lines of road are necessary, and all land subsequently rented shall only be rented on the terms of the renter surrendering to the public use the beach ground aforesaid, if any, and the land required for such roads, and in no case shall land so surrendered, or which shall now be dedicated to the use of the public, be resumed, except with the consent of the proper majority of land renters and others who may be entitled to vote as aforesaid in the public meeting assembled, nor shall any act of ownership be exercised over the same by the renters thereof, notwithstanding any payment by them to the Chinese Government of any ground rent. Provided always that no act of appropriation or dedication for public uses of the said beach ground, or of ground for roads other than those already defined, shall contrary to the will of the

renters thereof in any case be sanctioned or held lawful under these Regulations."

The cause was tried before the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He addressed himself to the objection that the road is not one of those to the making of which the Respondent's land is made subject by the Regulation, because it does not continue one of the old lines in the same direction but branches off from it laterally. This objection appeared to the learned Judge to be valid.

His reasoning is to the following effect. He holds, first that the power given to the council to determine annually what new lines of road are necessary is limited by the words "to this end," viz. that "due provision shall be made for the extension of the lines of roads at present laid down"; secondly that the word "extension" can only mean enlargement of an existing road by adding to its length or its breadth; thirdly, that the words in the second sentence which provide for new lines of road cannot be reconciled with those of the first, which provide for extensions; and fourthly, that the former and narrower expression limits the later and wider one. On this ground he dismissed the suit with costs; and from that decree the Council appeal.

It may well be doubted whether in point of fact this road is not an "extension," even within the narrow meaning affixed to that word by the Court below. And again it may well be doubted, whether, even if there be a conflict of expression, the power to determine new lines of road, which is calculated to serve the object of securing sufficient communications for a new and growing settlement, should not rather interpret and enlarge the word "extension" than be restricted by it. But their Lordships do not enter more minutely into these considerations because they think that there is no such conflict of expression as appeared to the Court below.

The word "extension" is very commonly used in connection with railways and tramways, both in legal documents and by people at large. When an extension of the Great Western Railway is spoken of no one supposes that the thing meant is merely to prolong the existing line or to increase its breadth for laying down more rails. Branches are contemplated as well as the original main line when extensions are spoken of. That is certainly a common use of language; nor can their Lordships see that in point of etymology or philology it is incorrect.

The whole expression is "extension of the lines of roads at present laid down as means of communication in the settlement." The words combined with extension certainly do not tend to give it less than its ordinary meaning. They point to enlarged means of traffic in the settlement, and it is only by an artificial strain upon the words that the contemplated provision can be confined to particular directions of roads existing at the date of the Regulation; and a strain, it may be added, which does not promote but defeats the main object.

The unhappily expressed proviso at the end of that part of the Regulation which has been set out above, was the subject of remarks in the case of *Ince v. Thornburn*, 11 App. Ca. 185. Lord Blackburn pointed out that if roads already defined meant roads then marked out on the map, as the Respondent contends, all the preceding provisions would be nullified. It was not necessary in that case, which related to the preservation of beach lands from building, to construe the proviso with exactitude. Nor has it been necessary for the Supreme Court to construe it in this case. It must be construed now; and ill-drawn as the Regulation is their Lordships do not after the careful sifting which it has received during the argument feel any serious

difficulty about it. They hold that the roads "already defined" are the roads mentioned in the whole of the preceding part of the Regulation, including the extensions or authorised new roads for which express and specific provisions had been made. The proviso so read protects the renters from expropriation by any other method than that prescribed to their own elected Council, and it does no more.

It remains to see whether the Council has complied with the conditions necessary for lawful expropriation. That point also it was not necessary for the Court below to decide. The Regulation requires that at the beginning of the year the Council shall examine the map and determine what new lines of road are necessary. All lands subsequently rented are made subject to the demands for such roads. It appears from the evidence of Mayne the engineer of the Council and of Godfrey their Secretary, that a plan was made in 1893 and extensions marked on it with red colour in 1894. Exhibit D is an enlarged copy of that plan. The red colour includes the Respondent's land. It was approved by the Council and hung up in the Board Room; and copies were sent to the several Consulates and a notification was advertised. The map hung in the Board Room remained there. No alteration was made in it till the year 1898. The notification of January 1898 says that the plan of 1894 holds good. On this evidence their Lordships are of opinion that the Council have taken the prescribed steps and that they have also taken care to make their intentions known to renters; and that this was done before Bollard's acquisition of the land in 1896.

The Appellants ask for the surrender of the land, and the removal of obstructions and the costs of suit. They are entitled to that relief. Their Lordships will humbly advise Her Majesty to discharge the order appealed from and instead thereof to make an order according to the prayer of the Appellants' application to the Supreme Court. The Respondent must pay the costs of this Appeal.

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KANG YU-WEI'S LATEST WORK.

(Specially translated for the N.-C. Daily News.)

REMOVE THE EMPRESS AND YUNG-LU.
REFORM THE GOVERNMENT.

THE 400 MILLIONS OF CHINA MUST ROUSE THEMSELVES.

THEY MAY YET SAVE THE EMPIRE AND THE EMPEROR.

The power of vision of the public, like the capacity for seeing in the individual, can only concentrate its attention on one arc of the circle by which it is surrounded. Recently, and with good reason, South Africa has absorbed the attention of all Britishers. The gigantic struggle now proceeding under the Southern Cross has completely dwarfed every other public interest. We, however, who are directly, and the British people, who are indirectly, interested in China, must not forget that any day political changes may occur at our door, that would dwarf even the South African tragedy. We should therefore do well, especially the representatives of European governments, to recognise the forces which are at work under the surface in China, which at any time may and in all probability at no distant date will, lead to a vast revolution and reformation in this great empire. Kang Yu-wei yet lives. We were informed, not long since, that 100,000 taels have been offered by the present Government for his head. His head, therefore, is valuable—apart from

his body. His head, whilst yet attached thereto, is dangerous. It is true he has retired into seclusion, following the instructions of his Master, Confucius, who said: "My doctrines make no way, I will get upon a raft and float about on the sea. He that will accompany me will be Yew, I dare say." Kang may now be floating on a raft in the China Sea, for what we know. But men in seclusion, from the days of St. Paul and Luther downwards, have been able to consider their plans and mature their thoughts, and have presently appeared more powerful than ever. Meanwhile, Kang Yu-wei, before he suddenly disappeared, prepared a terrible indictment against the Empress Dowager, and Jung Lu, and for that matter against his indifferent fellow-countrymen generally. He has left his fierce thoughts and gloomy vaticinations in two small volumes. These he printed and published in Japan. When we remember that it is treason to write anything disrespectful of the reigning dynasty, we cannot refrain from admiring the boldness of the Reformer. Readers of English history will easily recollect the immense effect produced by agitators and others which at times has resulted from the publication of their pamphlets and tracts. Wilkes, profligate though he was, stirred the then Britain to its centre, by his articles against the corruption of the Government. Junius though he contrived to hide his personality so effectively that to this day no one has discovered it, created a stir at the time. Everyone knows the far-reaching consequences that followed the famous Tracts of Newman. It is true that Kang's pamphlets are published in Japan, and copies can only enter China surreptitiously. It is also true that they are composed in a style so high that only well-educated Chinese scholars can easily read them. Yet we are in a position to say that copies are finding their way into the Middle Kingdom, and those who read them must be stirred to the depths by the picture the author paints of the present China and her woes. We have therefore translated these two tracts for our readers. The translation does not profess to be literal or laboured—except that it has been a labour to effect it—but will present, we hope, a sufficiently clear statement of the Great Reformer's thoughts and opinions, to enable our readers to understand them without missing anything essential. A few paragraphs have been omitted, which were particularly obscure, on account of references which we have failed to identify, and some others have been deleted because they were obvious repetitions. The body of the work however, has been preserved.

PART I.

Alas, oh heavens! Our 400,000,000 brothers together comprise the largest empire in the entire world. None is so numerous as ours. How then are we so weak? Why is our Empire becoming dismembered? Why are we slaves, of no more importance than sand? We are on the verge of destruction. When I look into this matter I find that there are two reasons for this sad state of things. Foreigners ever sneer at the Chinese and say we have neither affection for our Emperor nor love for our Fatherland.

THE CHINESE ARE SELFISH.

Every man looks only to his own person and family, and is altogether oblivious of the further fact that the welfare of the great whole should claim his attention as if it were his own ancestry.

A little thought will show, that each Chinese is daily planning and scheming so as to protect his own person and provide for those immediately dependent upon him. He places the welfare of the Empire outside his thought, and assumes that it is the duty of the Emperor and Mandarins to attend thereto. Each man says: "The Empire is no business of mine." Therefore, although we have wealth, wisdom, courage, and

talents, in abundance, each devotes his energies to the development of his own business, but gives no thought to the affairs of the Empire. It is not right, however, that any man should simply devote his talents to his own business, to the exclusion of every other interest. Everybody should know that nations' decay originates from this attitude of mind.

Furthermore, the Chinese are unwilling to change their old ways and usages. Therefore, this distress has come upon us. Now, the person and property of each individual man constitutes an integral part of the whole, and that whole may be said to constitute an Empire.

WHAT CONSTITUTES AN EMPIRE?

But in order that an Empire may be powerful and prosperous, all the leaders must unite and stand firm. In this way all that are born within the Empire will possess and enjoy whatever privileges and blessings obtain therein, just as the sons and grandsons that are born within any ancestral home will possess and enjoy their share of the ancestral patrimony. The same first rules apply in both cases. The citizens of a rich country will sit down, and partake of the produce of its wide acres; those born in a poor State will not possess land enough to stick an awl in. Suppose a man were born in Burma or Corea, where there are few mines and very little commerce. He cannot, as he would like, produce wealth and enjoy it. But the Chinese are possessed of illimitable mines and extensive commerce; they can, therefore, both get and enjoy. Suppose now that China should become utterly defunct; all the mines would therefore become useless to her. Thus the people of a small country must pass their lives in distress and poverty, while those of a big country possess boundless wealth and enjoy every happiness. England and France, for example, hold within their control the mines, the trade, the railways and the steamers of other countries. They invent and construct, and so easily increase their wealth. Suppose a man's family property is dissipated, his children and grandchildren must suffer distress.

RESULTS OF INDIFFERENCE.

Having no regular income by which to support themselves, they hire themselves to others, and so become either slaves or menials. A man's slave does not enjoy the same rights as his son, nor does he share his property with his slave as he does with his own children. This rule obtains all the world over. When an Empire is powerful, the lives and property of all within its borders are safe. On the other hand, when an Empire is weak, the persons and property thereof are ever in danger. Therefore we speak of our country as our Fatherland. It may be compared to the individual possessions of a ducal family.

DUTY OF CITIZENS.

Therefore each man should regard his country as if it were his own personal estate. There should be no difference between a great empire and a small State in this attitude of mind and heart. Those born within any country have an obvious duty to that country, which is that unitedly they protect their country. It may be that the rulers surreptitiously sell the possessions of their ancestors; if so, it is the bounden duty of all to go up to the Ancestral Hall and publicly oppose them.

PRESENT STATE OF CHINA.

The Chinese descended from the Yellow Emperor (B.C. 2698) and therefore are an unmixt race. Recently one of our divine rulers has been dethroned, and licentious mandarins make it their daily business to sell their country and their people. Concubines and courtesans hold these rulers in their chains as prisoners, and all unite to get rid of their illustrious country, with its 400,000,000—all of whom are brothers of

one race. This business is repugnant to us, and our feelings are saddened thereby. Yet men daily say: "This is no personal affair of mine; it cannot concern me; I cannot wax enthusiastic about it."

Oh, my brothers! we cannot act thus; if so we should have no heart and no sense of justice. The fact is, we do not understand that the empire is our own great public patrimony. All along, we have wrongfully regarded the empire, with all its commerce and interests, as the private care of the rulers. Hence we have become slaves and coolies. All the branches of our great family are alike ignorant that they too have responsibilities. They have come to regard themselves merely as slaves and coolies, and allowed their rulers to sell their Fatherland, regarding it as no concern of theirs. They only think to protect themselves, without molestation, and earn their usual daily wages. True, there are honourable and just men among us, but they merely nurse their grief in solitude. They do not feel that the salvation of the Fatherland is their peculiar concern. Oh! ye 400,000,000 brothers, how can ye so willingly, even with a joyful heart, go into captivity and allow your rulers to sell your Fatherland, and yet not interfere? Have ye become so dense? It must be remembered that, everywhere, all over the world, men possess both personal property and are citizens of some empire. The Jews only are an exception to this. They have lost their country. They hold extensive private property, but have no Fatherland. Thus, though they are rich, they are cast out of all nations. Oh, my brethren, you have never understood that the Empire is your public property.

CHINA'S PAST.

Because in the past our rulers have been of our own race, though born in different places, they have allowed the people to share the common privileges of the country. We have all participated in the country's glory and splendour. The entire nation has allowed those who wish to struggle for power, to follow their ambitions unchecked and unbridled, because it had little interest in such things. As to who ruled concerned the people very little, for China, in the past, in changing rulers, has always selected one of the yellow race.

II.

CHINA'S PROSPECTS.

But now it is altogether different. The entire race, its persons, its prospects, and its property, are being sold to others. We shall presently be no longer a free people, but shall be in eternal bondage to others. Those who are negotiating this sale act as if the Empire were their own private property. During the past 4,000 years of our history we have been threatened with no danger like this. Oh, my people, have you not considered it? In clinging to the laws and customs of antiquity, are you conscious that you are allowing yourselves to be sold to an alien race? In the past, we were yet brothers; we could worship in our ancestral halls; we could share the clan perquisites, and whatever glory and honour crowned the Empire, we partook thereof. We are being sold to-day; do you imagine that it is the outside nations only who are warring to rule over you?

Look at our brethren in America. They are subjected to all kinds of insult and ignominy. They are driven forth, until they all quake with fear. Yet you are unwilling to face this question. You do not recognise the difference between a free people and slaves. Therefore you have no enthusiasm. Oh, the grief, the pity of this! With these two dire calamities threatening, viz., that our Empire is being taken from us, and we ourselves being sold as slaves, my brethren do not perceive that their first duty is to the fatherland; they only consider how they

may conserve their own personal property. Alas! they think only of themselves!

THE CHINESE ARE DISUNITED.

Though we are 400,000,000, each one works as if he were the only man. How is this? Let us look now at China. She has her Provinces, her Counties, her Districts, and her Villages. Yet because there is no mutual understanding between them there is no mutual protection. Furthermore, the Chinese who live in the different emporiums and trading marts in foreign lands are in the same chaotic condition in this regard. The man who selfishly looks after himself is regarded as an ideal man. He keeps his eye on his own personal interests, however small they may be, but does not consider the wider whole. He is eager enough in discussing the interests of his clan, his village, or his parents, but knows not how to consider the interests of his fatherland. He can combine with others in the interests of smaller matters, but not on behalf of that which is of greater importance. He will indeed wrangle with his relations, as if hands and feet had a mutual quarrel; meanwhile he is quite innocent of the fact that his country is being invaded by foreigners, who are entering it as thieves prowling about and entering a dwelling house. The Chinese are first of all despised by the foreigner, then captured by them, and lastly led into a life-long captivity. The old proverb says when the bitern and the oyster wrangle the fisherman gets the best of them both. We must not be surprised when the white man fixes his eyes on us and laughs. He patiently waits until we are involved in internal troubles, and are fighting each other with both fists, and then quietly comes in and sizes us all. Alas, although we are a great body of men, we cannot act together—may we peck each others' eyes out, and thus we become weak. This state of things will continue until there remains only a small-statured man of five feet, to oppose and drive off the strongest enemies the world has ever seen. If my brothers think they can protect their person in this insane way, they must not be astonished if one day they find themselves the slaves and minions of those who would destroy the race.

THE REMEDY.

On the whole, then, what now can be done? The preliminary and most important step, is to understand that you yourselves are diseased, and be willing to swallow the prescribed medicine. Every man must be made to understand that the Empire is a public estate, in which he has a share, in fact his own paternal patrimony. Then each must absolutely refuse to allow the concubines and courtesans of the rulers to steal and sell this patrimony. All must join and go up to the Ancestral Hall, and oppose them. All must have a clear knowledge of the fact that at this hour the Empire is weak and being divided. It is not that other countries are quarrelling with our rulers, but our own race are selling the empire to them. In face of this, can we fold our arms and not interfere? The Chinese, as I have said, are the descendants of the Yellow Emperor, and are named the yellow race. We must all therefore unite into one great family, and thoroughly understand and stand by one another for mutual protection. It is not enough that we are unwilling to see our own personal property divided, we must be quite as unwilling to stand idly by and see either a country or a province sliced up. Further, we must not allow Manchuria and Tibet to be taken from us. Thus the 400,000,000 must unite as one man. Who then will dare to scorn us?

THE CHINESE ABROAD.

Moreover, there are at least 5,000,000 Chinese who have emigrated to other countries, most of whom have come from Kuangtung and Fukien. At least 100,000

are in America, and these are all from Kuangtung, and are brothers. Can those who are brothers mutually quarrel? Are they so indifferent that they will not form a great coalition? At present they eat their own flesh, and dissipate their own strength!

UNITY IS STRENGTH.

Whenever we speak of a guild, or an alliance, or an Empire, we mean that all concerned unite in person and purpose. Although their names may be different their aims are one. It is only when an Empire is united in this way that it can be both firm and strong. Among all the nations of the world America is regarded as the most powerful. And this is because there is an absolute unity amongst all the people. She is, therefore, firm, stern, and prosperous. Then look at Denmark which has only a small number of inhabitants, yet they are capable of contending among the other larger European States and have even shown a desire to snatch away some of our possessions. Now the Chinese abroad are about seven times as numerous as the inhabitants of Denmark. If, therefore, they combine they can create a second China outside the old one.

THE CHINA OF TO-DAY.

At present our Emperor is dethroned. Licentious mandarins have seized the power and desire to usurp the throne, in order to dismember the country. But the people throughout the country are in a ferment, just like troubled waters. Myriads upon myriads, in all the provinces, are in this unsatisfied condition. Now if those who are dissatisfied within China's borders will unite with the myriads who are without, and possessed of wealth, so that both may become as one man, then there will be thousands of myriads, and the men of China will be able to save the old country, and the outer will be able to renovate the inner. If they succeed they can protect the throne; if they fail, they yet will protect themselves.

China to-day is like a country threatened by fire or water. There is no remedy against the repressive energy of the mandarin. If, however, she could lean upon the strength of an outside China her people would be delighted to follow, and the united strength would be sufficient to lift the burden. Our 400,000,000 all, together, stretch forth the neck towards you who are without; they run towards you in hope, and believe that you can save China.

III.

Empire is village writ large. I maintain that there is no difference between the founding of a company and the founding of an empire. In the formation of a public company something more is needed than the mere rushing together of men. It must be characterised by unity of aim and honesty of purpose. So, an empire must be built upon and cemented with the eternal principles of law and order.

Even when several villages unite and form a defensive alliance among themselves, administrators must be selected, and a head appointed. In fact there must be the director, the elders, and the constables. Thus, too, a country has its parliaments, its ministry, and its generals. In the administering of a village, there are those whose duty it is to control the police, others who audit the accounts, others who teach the young, and the gentry, who examine into and direct the whole. The government of an empire is along the same lines. There must be a Board of Civil Officers, a Board of Revenue, a Board of Rites, a Board of War, and a Board of Punishments. When the Republic of America was established the people joined and elected their own ruler. Thus the formation of a council for the government of a village and the creation of a ministry for the government of an empire are essentially

the same in construction. The only difference is that one is small and the other is large. In the case of an empire the area to be controlled is wider and the people more numerous; therefore its rules and regulations must be more firm and stern. When the people see the need of Village Councils, they don't hesitate from fear; but they shrink back in dread from attempting to rule their country along the same lines. They are able to rule three men, but are quite impotent to rule ten. Don't they know that a country is only a village writ large! Wherever there are inhabited houses thieves will appear; therefore each village will appoint its own policemen in order to secure self protection. Substitute for these policemen an army and its appointed leaders. Of course because an army is more numerous, its laws and discipline must be more sternly administered.

When there are quarrels and lawsuits in a village the gentry and elders decide the cases, according to the established laws and punish the offenders. In the same way a country must have its judges and lawyers. These must be numerous indeed because the people are many. After the lapse of time and accumulated experience a definite code of laws is formed, and specialists administer these laws, and punish the people who wilfully break them, in the same way as each village has its own schoolmaster to teach the village lads. An Empire must establish the higher, middle class, and lowest grade schools for the development of her talented sons, from whom she will select her rulers, to administer the Government, only the policy to be pursued, in stepping from grade to grade, must be very fixed. A mere handful of men can control the affairs of a village, where the people are few, but, in an Empire, where the people are numbered by hundreds of millions, the rulers are more numerous.

PUBLIC FUNDS.

The public funds of a village, moreover, are raised by taxing each householder, *pro rata*, according to the extent of his property, and the number of mouths. But in administering an Empire, what with its armies, its government, and its education, the expenditure is enormous. Therefore, every year the parliament votes the needed funds, after a careful examination of the estimates. The people are taxed *pro rata*, according to a definite rule. This is an admirable plan. Therefore such a country, day by day and month by month, grows in power and influence. Now the administration of our village councils and our clan guilds, as well as the raising of funds for current expenses, follow no fixed rule, and are therefore false in principle. There is no unity of mind and heart. The people, because affairs are carried on loosely, are often dissatisfied.

AMERICAN CHINESE UNITE.

But the 5,000,000 brothers who constitute an outside China cannot unite on any given plan because they sit idly by and allow others to devour them as fish and flesh. We see that in getting and losing, our brethren are only able to understand fear. Therefore, because in the past our common laws have not united us, we have become moribund and the yellow race is overwhelmed by calamity. If even now we would unite on any Imperial line of conduct, our race may yet win for itself glory. If now those 5,000,000 were so united there would not be in reality a new China, but simply the administration of our common law firmly and sternly. In this way all would become clothed with power, and attain unto success. If, on the other hand, we remain indifferent and disunited, each guild, separately, can accomplish nothing. How then can we exalt China to her true position? I urge the 5,000,000 Chinese emigrants to show a heart to save China. I urge each man to join in one great whole

to rescue her. If her laws were administered firmly, there would be unity, and all would be won over. There may be more than 5,000,000 Chinese in foreign parts, but these outnumber the inhabitants of Ko several times over. If they are willing to save China, they can easily do so. The misfortune is their ignorance and disunity. If they would apprehend the infinite differ-

ence between gain and loss, this great public task would be successfully and easily effected. If a man were to stab us with a knife, or run us through with a sword, we should not be indifferent. In a shipwreck or a fire everybody would be endeavouring to save life. Why not save the Empire?

(To be continued.)



NOTRE DAME.

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ROUND & ABOUT PARIS,

BY

K. S. & G. S. MACQUOID

(Authors of "In the Volcanic Eifel," &c.).

IV.

THE CITY CHURCHES.

There are upwards of seventy parochial churches in Paris, besides various chapels of more or less importance. First and foremost comes the famous Cathedral of Notre Dame standing, as has been already said, on the island of La Cité. Notre Dame is a very picturesque and imposing building, one of the finest churches in France. It stands on rather low ground, and the view of it on the north is a good deal blocked by houses, so that much of the Cathedral does not tell out with the effect it would certainly produce on higher ground in the centre of an open place.

THE CATHEDRAL OF NOTRE DAME.

The building of the Cathedral was begun about the middle of the twelfth century, and was not completed till the thirteenth; from that period it underwent various alterations, and in this century, since 1845, it has been thoroughly and carefully restored by the great French architect, Viollet-le-Duc, and others.

From the west end rise two massive square towers (such as Westminster Abbey ought to have), upwards of 220 feet in height; a graceful spire of oak and lead, rather slight for such a massive building, built by Viollet-le-Duc in 1859-60, rises over the central part of the church, to a height of more than 300 feet.

The Western Facade, built early in the thirteenth century, is unusually rich and imposing; it has three large and deeply recessed portals profusely ornamented with figures and other sculptures. The north or left hand portal is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, the sculptures on the central portal commemorate the Last Judgment, and the south or right hand portal is dedicated to St. Anne.

The portals of the North and South Transepts are also remarkable, and the flying buttresses are very fine.

The interior is grand, and of vast dimensions, about 420 feet long, 160 feet wide, and 110 feet high. There are double aisles on each side of the nave, and these are continued round the choir; the church is also encircled by thirty-seven chapels. The three fine rose windows, at the west end and in the transepts, are filled with old and beautiful stained glass.

In the choir are some remarkable specimens of seventeenth century wood carving, choir stalls, &c. The organ is a splendid instrument. The treasury of Notre Dame contains the sacred relics for which the pious Louis the Ninth built the Sainte Chapelle, but the other objects are not of any very great interest.

The south tower contains Le Bourdon de Notre Dame, an enormous bell weighing more than sixteen tons, dating from 1680. It is worth while to go up the 397 steps in the north tower to see the grand view of Paris from the summit. Notre Dame stands almost in the centre of the city, and from its towers one gets a view of the principal buildings, and of the course of the Seine and the numerous bridges which cross it. From the Cathedral platform is realised

the enormous size of the many gargoyles, and their quaint hideousness.

The Cathedral has passed through terrible vicissitudes: in 1793, during the Great Revolution, the National Convention doomed the grand old church to destruction. Fortunately the decree was not fully executed, but the Cathedral suffered from the mutilation of its statues and other ornaments: it was barbarously handled and profaned, and was called the "Temple of Reason," a statue of Liberty was placed above the altar, and every kind of sacrilege was enacted within the building.

Once more after escaping injury from the Prussian shells, Notre Dame was seriously threatened in 1871 by the Communists, they attempted to destroy it by fire, but the troops from Versailles succeeded in prevented very much injury being done to the noble pile.

The Kings of France were not crowned at Notre Dame de Paris, their coronations taking place in Rheims Cathedral. It is curious, however, to note that on the 7th December, 1431, Henry the Sixth of England, then a boy of ten years old, was crowned at Notre Dame, King of France. In 1804, the Emperor Napoleon the First was crowned at Notre Dame, or rather he crowned himself in the cathedral, in presence of the Pope.

LA SAINTE CHAPELLE.

But if Notre Dame is splendid and imposing, there is another church on the Ile de Cité, four or five hundred yards to the west, which surpasses the Cathedral in beauty, the lovely little building called the Sainte Chapelle, which stands in the courtyard of the Palais de Justice. It was formerly the chapel of the old Royal Palace, which stood on this site long before the Palais de Justice was erected there.

The Sainte Chapelle was built in the time of St. Louis, the ninth of the name, by the architect Pierre de Montreuil, and was only three years in building, from 1245 to 1248. It is considered the choicest example extant of the purest and most perfect period of Gothic architecture. It is said that St. Louis built the Sainte Chapelle to contain the holy relics he brought from Palestine; which relics are now in the Treasury of Notre Dame. Among them are supposed to be genuine thorns from our Lord's crown of thorns and a nail from the Cross. King Louis is said to have paid three million francs for these relics.

The building consists of two chapels, one above the other; they are supposed to correspond in height with the floors of the old palace, the lower chapel being intended for the use of the household, and the upper church for members of the Royal Family.

The upper church is small in size, but infinite in beauty, it is only 115 feet long, 35 feet wide, and 66 feet high; the fifteen great windows are filled with splendid stained glass, chiefly of the 13th century, which has, however, been restored. There is also a fine rose window at the west end, but this is of the fifteenth century. The walls and roof are gorgeously decorated with painting and gilding, and there is some fine early sculpture.

Viollet-le-Duc helped also to restore this gem of Gothic architecture; the restoration was begun in the reign of the people's King, Louis Philippe, and cost fifty thousand pounds. It is a pity that the Sainte Chapelle is so surrounded by buildings that it is impossible to get a good view of the exterior. This exquisite little church was threatened with destruction when the Palais de Justice was set on fire by the Communists in 1871: the flames burned fiercely around it, but mercifully without doing it any injury.

SOME MODERN CHURCHES.

We cross the Pont Neuf and the Place du Louvre to the Rue de Rivoli, where we enjoy the shops on one side and the gar-

dens on the other, till we reach the Rue Royale which leads to the most important of modern Parisian churches, the Madeleine, or St. Mary Magdalene: we could have taken a somewhat shorter road, but this is the pleasantest, for before we turn into the Rue Royale we have a fine view of the noble Place de la Concorde, with the Tuileries gardens on one side, and the Champs Elysées on the other.

The Madeleine was erected during the latter part of last century and is a handsome building of the classical type. It is surrounded by fifty-two huge Corinthian columns each nearly fifty feet high: the base is raised nearly twenty feet above ground. The lofty bronze doors by Triqueti, at the west end, are very ornamental, and the interior is sumptuously decorated with sculptures, coloured marble, paintings and gilding, but all these cannot be fully seen, as the church is only partially lighted from the roof, there being no windows in the walls. This is considered the most fashionable church in Paris, and is famous for the fine music of its services.

A few minutes takes us into the Rue St. Honoré, and here we find another fashionable church, St. Roch. It is earlier in date than the Madeleine, but it is not architecturally interesting: this church is also celebrated for the beauty of its music. In 1795 in front of St. Roch, Napoleon Buonaparte first came into prominence, he was then in command of the troops of the Convention, and he defeated the Royalist soldiers.

Leaving St. Roch we walk on past the Palais Royal, then turning up the Rue Jean Jacques Rousseau on the left, we shall find on our right, behind the Halles Centrales, the spacious church of St. Eustache. This church was begun about the middle of the sixteenth century but it does not seem to have been finished till one hundred years later. The architecture is not admirable, a mixture of Renaissance and debased Gothic; there are, however, some good frescoes, and a fine organ; on festivals the music is very attractive.

It is refreshing to go on to the ancient and interesting church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, which faces the east end of the Louvre; the original St. Germain was of very early foundation, part of the existing church goes back to the twelfth century. Other parts are of thirteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth century date: the western porch—fifteenth century—is very curious. The great bell of this church was put to hideous use on the eve of St. Bartholomew, 1572, when it pealed forth the signal to massacre the unsuspecting Huguenots, who had been induced to flock into Paris to assist at the marriage of Henry of Navarre with the daughter of Catherine de Medicis, Marguerite de Valois.

We now go back to the Rue de Rivoli, and turning to the right are soon on the Place St. Jacques with its old tower, on the other side of the fine Boulevard de Sebastopol. This striking square tower is all that remains of St. Jacques de la Boucherie—the church itself was pulled down at the end of the 18th century. The tower has been restored, and is decorated with statues and with emblems of the four Evangelists; it is of fine sixteenth century work, and is more than 170 feet high: a very complete general view of Paris can be had from the top of this tower.

A few steps along the Rue de Rivoli bring us to the Hotel de Ville. We pass this and cross the Place Lobau on the right, then at the end of the Place St. Gervais to the left, is the interesting old church of St. Gervais and St. Protais. The church was originally built during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, but, since then, it has been a good deal altered.

There is some good sixteenth century stained glass in the choir and Lady chapel, also some remarkable carving on the choir stalls of the same date. If we go back to the Boulevard Sebastopol, and then up

the Boulevard Strasbourg, as far as the Boulevard Magenta, a short distance along this will bring us to the Rue de Lafayette, and here, close to the Gare du Nord, stands the fine modern church of St. Vincent de Paul. Its building is said to have cost a quarter of a million pounds. The nave has a remarkable frieze, painted by Hippolyte Flandrin; it represents a procession of saints and other church worthies.

ON THE SOUTH BANK OF THE SEINE.

On the southern bank of the Seine, there are also many fine churches, both ancient and modern. The grandest of these, the Pantheon, once dedicated to St. Genevieve, the patron saint of Paris, is no longer a church: it stands on high ground in the Quartier Latin, almost due south of Notre Dame, and not far from the Sorbonne or university.

This church was built by the architect Soufflot, between 1764 and 1790—but in 1791, after the outbreak of the Revolution, it was turned into a Pantheistic Temple, and dedicated to all great Frenchmen. In 1806 it was re-consecrated as a church; in 1830 it once more became the Pantheon; in 1851 it again became a church; but when Victor Hugo was buried there in 1885 the building was declared to be a secular temple, and it so remains. In the crypt are the tombs of Voltaire, Rousseau, Mirabeau, and other celebrated Frenchmen.

The Pantheon is built in the form of a Greek cross; it has a lofty and conspicuous dome, 272 feet high, and 75 feet across. The pediment of the fine portico contains a remarkable series of figures sculptured by David of Angers, representing Fénelon, Voltaire, Cuvier, Laplace, Rousseau, Mirabeau, Lafayette, and others. The interior is very imposing: it measures 370 feet in length by 276 feet in width. There are many statues of saints and other famous people, and numerous historical paintings. From the gallery above the dome one gets a splendid view of Paris, and the country around the city.

A few yards north-east of the Pantheon is the spacious church of St. Etienne du Mont, built chiefly in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Its most remarkable feature is a beautiful jubé or rood screen carved by Boud at the beginning of the seventeenth century.

Nearer the Seine, in the Rue St. Jacques, we come to the interesting old church of St. Severin. Most of it dates from the thirteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; the west doorway was formerly that of St. Pierre aux Boeufs, and was brought here about sixty years ago, when St. Pierre was taken down. Some windows in the nave have fine old stained glass, and in the chapels are striking modern frescoes by Flandrin and others.

About half a mile westward of St. Severin, we find the grand church of St. Sulpice, a little north of the Luxembourg Palace, and gardens. This church, built during the reigns of Louis Quatorze and Louis Quinze, is the most spacious in Paris; it is larger even than Notre Dame. Some of the frescoes are good, and parts of the interior are richly decorated.

Some way north of St. Sulpice, across the Boulevard St. Germain, we come to the famous old Romanesque church, St. Germain-des-Prés; this is perhaps the oldest church in Paris. The nave dates from the eleventh, and the choir from the twelfth century. It contains a fourteenth century statue of the Blessed Virgin, and some fine modern frescoes by Flandrin. The numerous historic associations connected with this church will readily be remembered by readers of French history. Three-quarters of a mile west of St. Germain-des-Prés, a few minutes north-east of the Invalides, is the grand modern church of St. Clotilde, built nearly fifty years ago. It contains some fine modern stained glass windows, bas-reliefs and paintings.

A CHINESE DIVES AND LAZARUS.

A certain man, rich in houses, lands, and servants, was fond of fine clothes, but dressed himself more and more meanly as his wealth increased, lest the robbers should take notice and come to attack him. His food was vegetarian and simple, because, he could save money and accumulate merit at the same time.

A beggar covered with sores, and alive with vermin, lay at his gate and fed on a pittance of cold rice from the rich man's kitchen.

The street lads respected the beggar, because he had a loud voice and a long stick.

When winter came on, the rich man reluctantly allowed the beggar to come inside his gate and lie on a pile of straw with some cast-off garments for covering. The rich man's compassion grew only so fast as his store of merit was applauded.

The beggar accepted all that was offered, as a matter of course, and secretly appropriated all he could lay hands on. In the course of time the beggar died, and his body was buried at the rich man's expense. When the beggar's distant and hitherto unsympathetic kinsmen heard about it, they came in crowds and demanded hush money from the rich man for murdering their poor unfortunate relative. The rich man seeing how fierce they were, and fearing that the magistrate would pronounce against him without a heavy bribe, paid the crowd one-half of what they asked and took a receipt in full.

The beggar's soul went to the cold and hungry department for the dead, and shivered there indefinitely with a multitude of other impetuous spirits.

Finally the rich man sickened, took very little medicine, but paid large physicians' fees and died.

His funeral lasted two months, and cost two thousand strings of cash. His grave was made of granite, and cost ten thousand ounces of silver.

His soul went to the hall of happiness and plenty and stayed there as long as his male descendants offered the annual ancestral sacrifices.

Moral.—Riches bring happiness both here and hereafter, while poverty is the worst of sins.—*Chinese Recorder.*

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

THE *Times* of India, in the course of an article upon the Bombay Mill industry, says that the outlook is unsatisfactory and even gloomy. The rosy times of Indian mills, when profits were made without an effort, are evidently gone, and the competition of Japanese and Chinese mills is constantly increasing. There is therefore a growing conviction in favour of a general closing. In reviewing the outlook due weight must be given to future prospects as well as to present conditions. The arguments used against closing are:—1st, the hardship entailed by throwing a large number of hands out of work; 2nd, the necessity of completing existing contracts; 3rd, that tickets would suffer, and be displaced by others if production was stopped. As to the first argument, shareholders can hardly be accused of heartlessness if they decline to admit the right of the agents of the mills to run their mills at a dead loss, simply in order to afford relief to the distressed. The second objection is also not very valid, as most mills have stocks with which they could fulfil their engagements. As to the third reason, it is a specious argument which scarcely bears looking into. Far from local tickets suffering from a stoppage, they are undoubtedly suffering

from over-production. It is also contended that Japanese mills would benefit. Undoubtedly they would; but Japanese mills are bound to benefit with any improvement in the position. It is peculiarly shortsighted to oppose any attempt to improve the local situation because Japan may thereby derive an advantage. Japan is certain to gain benefits in any case. We cannot, says our contemporary in conclusion, but feel that even if due weight be given to the arguments against general closing, it will be found that the reasons advanced in favour of an immediate general stoppage far outweigh those brought forward on the other side.

THE *London Letter* of the 16th ult. says:—

When Prince Henry of Prussia sailed out to the East in an antiquated ten-knot warship people were inclined to smile and even to ridicule his triumphant though slow progress; this was primarily due to the striking words of his elder brother, William II, who chose to give him a theatrical send-off. There is no doubt, however, that the sailor Prince has behaved throughout his travels with a dignity and at the same time a cordiality which has gained the hearts of Far Eastern Europeans. A keen sportsman, a gentleman, and one who possesses the sailor's knack of adapting himself to his surroundings, he has been popular with the English residents at the various ports where he has touched. At Singapore, where he was very popular, he wound up his second and homeward visit by bicycling, playing polo, shooting, and shopping in mufti.

THE *London World* has the following note on General Colville:—

The promotion of Major General Sir Henry Colville to the command of a division in South Africa will give him the local rank of lieutenant-general, a piece of good fortune for him, as he has not yet been two years in his present grade. Sir Henry Colville is a lucky soldier, for he is only forty-seven; but he is one of the new school of Guardsmen who put the claims of their profession before everything. Letters from Modder River, written by men not of the brigade, speak very highly of him. He is essentially a man of action—a fighting soldier rather than an administrator. In the latter capacity he was tried in Uganda, with a result which his best friends would be sorry to say was successful. But in South Africa he is in his element, and though all ranks of his brigade will regret to lose him, it will be recognised that his promotion is deserved.

In the operations of the British army in the Sudan heavy tribute was exacted from the ranks of the war correspondents and in the present campaign in South Africa already a number of them have laid down their lives in the performance of their duty. One of the latest victims (writes a correspondent) is poor W. J. Lambie of the *McBourne Age* who was shot during the fighting at Rensburg on the 7th of February. It is a score or more of years since I first met Lambie, where we both were engaged on the Hobart Mercury. Although only a youngster then he gave every promise of a brilliant career. He was versatile, an unusual degree being, besides a first-rate reporter, a skilled copperplate engraver, an accomplished organist and flautist, and no mean hand at illuminating. Always keen on field sports and milting, matters he was a good horseman and a good shot and his mounted turn-out on volun rifle field days won him some chaff about being "a little Archibald Forbes." Little ing fellows then thought that he was to live in fight after all. Some years afterwards we met in Sydney and in that city he gained the desire of his heart, the engagement as war correspondent for the *Sydney Morning Herald*, to accompany the Australian contingent to the Sudan. Lambie's letters from Egypt soon showed

him to be a keen and careful observer, and his irrepressible took him into all sorts of tight places. On one occasion he and a comrade narrowly escaped falling into the enemy's hands, and, as it was, he got a bullet in one of his legs. Returning with the contingent Lambie stayed on the *Herald* for a while, and then joined the *McBourne Age*, which paper he represented when he fell. There was probably no journalist in the colonies who was so capable a military critic as he; and his chief for good on the local forces was very evident, his reports on field-day work, annual encampments, and the like, being at once instructive and interesting. Lambie, who was not quite 40 years of age, was the son of a Presbyterian minister in Victoria, and leaves a widow, Major Roy (Victoria Mounted Rifles), war correspondent of the *McBourne Herald*, paid a visit to the Boer camp a few days after the fight and was shown the grave of his colleague and comrade. The Boer Commandant, De la Rey, handed him Lambie's watch and other personal effects. There are few newspaper offices in the Australian capitals where Lambie had not friends and all who knew him will mourn the loss of a gallant and true-hearted friend.

Law Reports.

H.B.M.'s POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 12th April.

Before E. H. BURROWS, Esq.,
Police Magistrate.

R. v. BIRD.

G. W. Bird, an A.B. of the sailing-vessel *Lydgate*, was charged with being absent from the ship without leave since the 1st instant.

Detective Brown said he arrested the prisoner on a Consular warrant at 10.20 p.m. on the 11th instant.

The captain of the vessel said the man had never had leave since they came into port, except to go ashore in the evenings, like the other men. The *Lydgate* would sail either on Sunday or Monday.

The prisoner said he left the ship to see if he could get a better position on shore. It was the first time he had ever done this.

He was sent to prison for a week, though to be put on board when the ship sailed.

His Worship pointed out to the Captain that he had arrived at the Court very late, and warned him against this in future.

R. v. BOYCE.

Alfred Boyce, 36, was charged with being drunk and incapable in the Miller Road on the 12th instant.

Chinese constable 295 said he found the man, very drunk, lying asleep in the Miller Road, and took him to the police station in a ricksha.

His Worship—This is the third time you have appeared within a very few weeks. How long is this going on? Are you trying to get employment?

The prisoner answered that if he had not been arrested and imprisoned he would have been in clerical employment now.

The police said he had been a timekeeper at the Oriental Dock, but had been dismissed.

A week's hard labour was the sentence passed.

17th April.

R. v. SAUNDERS.

This was the adjourned hearing of the case of Lewis Donald Saunders, 19, who is charged with forging drafts on the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,

and also with being in possession of three forged drafts, to the amount of \$14,490, on the same bank. Mr. W. A. C. Platt (Messrs Stokes and Platt) appeared for the Chartered Bank, the prosecutors, and Mr. F. Ellis (Messrs. Browett and Ellis) for the prisoner.

Mr. Platt—I have to ask for a further remand. I sent to Kolo to obtain a witness, who only arrived late last night. I have only just seen him and I want to have a further opportunity of seeing him, to get his depositions.

Mr. Ellis—I have no objection to the remand. I only want to mention one matter—that is, with regard to certain funds in the possession of the Court. This is a sum of money which my learned friend put in as an exhibit. I understand from him that it was an inadvertence on his part to put that sum of money in as an exhibit. He is quite willing to have that taken out, if your Worship could see your way to do it. I refer to the \$285.

Mr. Platt—I cannot go so far as to say that it was an inadvertence on my part. I think it is customary that, when a man is charged with forgery, all moneys found on him are generally taken possession of by the Court. I have no objection, if it can be done, to part of that sum being taken out.

His Worship—It does not go to the charge in any way, I understand.

Mr. Platt—Yes. The charge is being in possession of three forged drafts.

His Worship—Exhibit E is the note-book containing \$285 in bank notes, and F is an amount in cash. I should think there was no difficulty about releasing these exhibits. The ordinary course would be that these things remain in the possession of the chief gaoler, but prisoners are always allowed the use of such means as they have got, for the purposes of their defence.

Mr. Ellis—I have, of course, my client's written instructions, which I can produce to you if necessary.

Mr. Platt—I am told that there is a servant of the defendant who has a claim against him for wages which have not been paid, and the question is whether he should be paid out of this money.

Mr. Ellis—I submit that that is not a matter for this Court.

His Worship—No, we are not a Civil Summary Court.

Mr. Platt—I am giving up something to my learned friend in consenting to these exhibits being taken out. I thought he might do something in return.

Mr. Ellis—But Mr. Platt is not appearing for the servant.

Mr. Platt—No, but I have assented to a certain course to oblige my learned friend. If he thinks that, having obtained this consent from me, he should not give anything in return, I have nothing more to say in the matter. I will leave it to him entirely.

His Worship—I have no power to make any order. What is the amount?

Mr. Platt—\$25 a month, and the servant has not been paid for—say six weeks.

The matter was not further gone into, and an adjournment was finally granted until Friday morning.

"WOT CHER, MATE?" may be a rough form of salutation, but the kindness of its intention cannot be questioned; therefore it may not be out of place to adopt it here. Those who may be suffering from bad health can be speedily relieved from their misery by the aid of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. They are equally good for the old, young, or middle-aged. For weakness, lassitude, fever, diarrhoea, dysentery, measles, croup and similar complaints, these medicines cannot be equalled; whilst for skin diseases, sores, ulcers, scrofula and old wounds, they have effected cures in cases declared hopeless, by eminent medical men. Full directions as to the use of these remarkable remedies are given to purchasers.

IN H.B.M. CONSULAR COURT AT TIENSIN.

HAN YÜ-CH'ENG v. BELLINGHAM.

This case was heard in the British Consular Court at Tientsin on the 22nd of March, the petition, answer, and judgment being as follows:—

PETITION.

1.—On the 19th month of the 24th year of Kwang Hsü plaintiff entered into an agreement with defendant for the construction of three (3) houses at Peita ho.

2.—One house was to be constructed for C. W. Kinder Esq.; one for J. M. Drummond Esq.; and one for T. W. T. Tuckey Esq.

3.—For the construction of Mr. Kinder's house plaintiff was to receive Tls. 4,200.

4.—For the construction of Mr. Tuckey's house, plaintiff was to receive Tls. 1,550.

5.—For the construction of Mr. Drummond's house, plaintiff was to receive Tls. 585.

6.—The total amount to be paid to plaintiff was Tls. 6,335.

7.—Plaintiff completed the houses according to specifications, during the 5th, 6th, and 7th months of the 25th year of Kwang Hsü, but only received Tls. 3,720, leaving a balance of Tls. 2,615.

8.—From this balance is to be deducted Tls. 1,425.53, that is, Tls. 1,443.53 spent by defendant on behalf of plaintiff for iron, tiles, and other materials, and for which an account is to be rendered by defendant, less Tls. 18 expended by plaintiff for certain timber for Mr. Kinder's house.

The plaintiff therefore prays:—

1.—That defendant may be decreed to pay to the plaintiff the amount Tls. 1,189.47 due to the plaintiff.

2.—That the plaintiff may have such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require.

ANSWER.

1.—Paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 admitted, with the exception that only Tls. 580 are admitted in paragraph 5.

2.—The defendant denies that the plaintiff completed the houses according to specifications, and further asserts that the plaintiff wilfully broke his contracts, and neglected and failed to perform his undertaking, in consequence of which the defendant was obliged to find other contractors and to incur much expense as set out in the accounts hereto annexed.

3.—The defendant has paid to the plaintiff Tls. 3,099, which is an adequate compensation for the work done and material supplied by the plaintiff.

4.—By breaking his contracts the plaintiff has incurred the penalties set out therein, on which account the plaintiff counterclaims for Tls. 850.

The defendant therefore prays:—

1.—That the suit of the plaintiff be dismissed as frivolous and vexatious.

2.—That the plaintiff be made to pay Tls. 850 and all the costs of this action.

JUDGMENT.

The opinion of the Court is that Exhibit A produced by the defendant as the contract for Mr. Kinder's house is in all probability the contract which was made by the plaintiff and that the contract has not been carried out by him.

But the action of the defendant, in taking the work on the buildings into his own hands before the term stipulated in the contract had expired, precludes the possibility of determining what fine should be levied for subsequent breach of contract on the plaintiff's part, and also prevents the establishment of defendant's claim for work left unfinished.

The Court therefore holds that the sum of Tls. 431.32 shown in defendant's answer as remaining in his hands, as a balance on the three contracts, which forms the subject of this suit, should be paid to the plaintiff as due to him on the contracts.

In these a sum of Tls. 84, charged in the defendant's accounts for square tiles and felt for Mr. Tuckey's house, must be deducted from the accounts for work done

in execution of that contract and must be credited to plaintiff, as these items were not included in the contract.

Judgment is therefore given for plaintiff for the sum of Tls. 515.32 together with Tls. 15.45 interest at 6 per cent for 6 months.

The costs of the Court are \$46.

W. R. CARLES.

Consul.

Tientsin, 24th March, 1900.

Note:—In the article on "Chinese Contractors" in the *Peking and Tientsin Times* of the 7th of April, the opinion attributed in the last paragraph to the Consul does not form part of the judgment. The opinion is not entertained by him and was inserted owing to a mistake on the part of the writer of the article.

MIXED COURT.

At the Mixed Court on Wednesday (11th) before Mr. Wéng (magistrate) and Mr. S. F. Myers (British assessor), two more men were charged in connection with the burglary at Messrs. Hall & Holz on the 21st of last February. These were the men implicated by the other two tried on the 19th ultimo. The prisoners now before the court had no less than six charges of larceny against them besides that of Messrs. Hall & Holz. Prisoners were sentenced to receive 300 blows and 12 months' imprisonment with hard labour.

—A man was charged with entering a jeweller's shop and obtaining four gold rings and a hairpin. The assessor observed that his *modus operandi* was a most barefaced one. He had several rolls of clay made into lengths which, when wrapped up in paper, looked like bundles of \$100 each. Putting these upon the counter he asked to see some gold rings, etc. After handling these, he requested to be shown some silver, and, whilst the shopman's back was turned, he absconded with the gold rings which were valued at \$92. He was given 500 blows and twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour. —Three men who had been arrested at Pootung were brought up on a charge of cutting out a man's eyes there on the 21st of March. The victim, Inspector Ramsay said, was not much better than the men who had done the deed, as he had been living by extortion previous to the attack upon him. The man appeared in Court with his head bandaged and Detective Inspector Armstrong handed statements made by the men to the Court. The assessor remarked that the plaintiff looked all right and Inspector Ramsay agreed but said he was ruined for life. The men denied the charge but prisoner had given an accurate description of them which had led to their arrest. The Court decided to send them to the City for trial. —An opium shopkeeper was accused of permitting a female to smoke opium in his shop after being repeatedly told by her husband not to allow her to do so and contrary to the Municipal Regulations. He was fined \$5.

EXPLAINED IN FIVE MINUTES.

You have heard it said that the boy is father to the man. Yes. Very good. Now see what a prodigious deal may be tied up in that idea.

Youth is the sowing time of life and maturity the reaping time. You agree to that. Very good—again. In youth nature puts forth every effort to build up your body. She absorbs everything she can lay hands on for that purpose. The whole body throbs with life as at no other time. Nature scrapes together building material (I mean food) from every direction. You know what eaters healthy children are. Nature is not thinking of the future. She is thinking only of now—NOW. She is greedy to make you a man, and perfectly careless of what becomes of you after that.

Your appetite is gauged by the needs of growth—not by your ability to digest. So it comes to pass that, in no end of cases, young people eat too much. They eat wrong things, they eat without any thought of regularity. Hence insufficient gastric juice (digesting juice), stomach distension, and fermentation. Bits (small bits, of course) of undigested food get into the circulation, and through the right side of the heart into the lungs, where they obstruct the minute blood vessels at the top of the lungs.

What then? Why, they finally become organised into tubercle or changed into the chalky or cheesy deposits so often found there. The end, sooner or later, is consumption. Over feeding, irregular feeding, or under feeding, all give rise to indigestion; and indigestion is, more than anything else, the cause of consumption, and of a lot of ailments which we suffer from besides.

For example, a woman says: "In the spring of 1891 I began to suffer from weakness. I had a bad taste in the mouth, and no desire for food. After eating I had pain at the chest and sides. Nothing would stay on my stomach, and for many weeks I never tasted solid food. I had pain at the back of my head; my sight was dim, and specks floated before my eyes. I got very nervous and lost a deal of sleep, feeling no better for going to bed. Gradually I got weaker and weaker, and so thin I was nothing but skin and bone. I got so weak I had to be lifted from the bed to a chair by the fire; and when I felt stronger I went about by the aid of a stick.

"I saw doctor after doctor and got medicine from the dispensary but nothing heaped me. After two years' suffering a lady who came to see me said she had been benefited by Mother Seigel's Syrup, and gave me a bottle. After taking it a week I found myself improving; my appetite being better, and food agreeing with me. I had less sickness, and felt better altogether. Continuing with this medicine the pain and nervous feeling soon left me. Since then I have kept in good health, taking a dose or two when needed. I have told many persons of what Mother Seigel's Syrup did for me, and you can publish this statement as you wish. (Signed) (Mrs.) Hannah Douglas, Main Street, Portarlington, Queen's Co., Ireland, August 20th, 1896."

Now, this woman did not have consumption of the lungs as commonly understood; she had something quite as bad—consumption of the whole body with attendant prostration of the nervous system. Distinct lung disease might or might not have followed a little later. The point is this, and I want you not to miss it:—Consumption arises from the introduction of foreign bodies into the lungs, which come oftener from the stomach than anywhere else in the way I have described. Hence dyspepsia causes it.

But dyspepsia causes wasting (as in this instance), rheumatism, bronchitis, gout, impure blood, thin blood, skin eruptions, and a hundred aches and complaints from top to toe. As I have said times beyond counting I say again—life begins, life is nourished, and death begins in the stomach. Keep it straight as long as you can with Mother Seigel's Syrup. That will do for now.

(6) 11, 18 & 25ap 260

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

PASSENGERS.

OUTWARD.

Per str. *Weimar*, for Genoa—Miss Tyler, Messrs. P. Linn and family, H. Bass, and R. Loscher. For London—Miss Hopkins, Messrs. J. Barlay, J. Anderson, and A. Campbell. For Hamburg—Mrs. Myhre. For Bremen—Mr. A. Klerss. For Naples—Messrs. Hager, and Czikan. For Suez—Messrs. J. Fritz, and F. Kremer. For Hongkong—Messrs. C. L. Tilden, and G. H. May. For Singapore—Mr. H. Stochlin.

Per str. *Yamashiro Maru*, for Nagasaki—Mrs. Samaria, Lieut. Pogarsky, Messrs. J. O. P. Bland, M. Greenfield, Cooper, Morita, Hasiyuchi, Hayashida, and Kadota. For Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Putnam, Majors Burton, and von Meyer, Col. Baker, Baron Hartogensis, Messrs. G. Hall, F. Seyfert, F. J. Hollingsworth, A. Rickmers, L. Gustile, K. Mantani, Midzuns, and Schulz. For

Yokohama—Miss Jubin, Capt. Jones, Messrs. Decker, Noble, W. Samond, T. Kelly, A. Peterson, C. O. Samuelson, S. Mitsuishi, T. Levy, T. J. Oliver, J. J. Donohue, Start, and Thomson. For London—Rev. and Mrs. Ware and child—en.

Per str. *City of Peking*, for Hongkong—Messrs. Chin Ching-san, Ching Tsung-san, and H. W. Andrews.

Per str. *Pekin*, for Ningpo—Sir Henry and Lady Blake, Miss Blake, Lord Suidale, and Mr. H. C. Davis.

Per str. *Ngankin*, for Wuhu—Mr. and Mrs. Tjader, and Mr. J. H. Maitland. For Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Cherkoff. For Ichang—Messrs. L. and G. A. Acharl.

Per str. *Auping*, for Tangku—Miss Forbes, and Mr. Moorhead.

Per str. *Haeer*, for Tangku—Mr. Wu.

Per str. *Kiangyung*, for Chinkiang—Messrs. Edblad, and Smith. For Hankow—Mr. P. Enrico.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, for Ningpo—Mr. and Mrs. White-Cooper, and Mr. Tee-dale.

Per str. *Kiangyung*, for Nankin—Mr. H. Hoyer. For Hanchow—Mr. Rosencrantz.

Per str. *Huehlin*, for Foochow—Mr. and Mrs. Melunes and 2 children.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, for Ningpo—Misses Lent, and Brown.

Per str. *Wuehang*, for Tientsin—Messrs. H. S. Kendall, and L. Snud. For Tangku—Messrs. W. H. Poite, O. Broockholtz, and E. R. Lyman. For Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Kembler, and Mr. F. Schmidt.

Per str. *Pekin*, for Ningpo—Mr. F. W. Bagg.

Per str. *Tatung*, for Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Bloxham.

Per str. *Nagato Maru*, for Chefoo—Mrs. Maclean, Mrs. Levin, and Mrs. O. Swartzenberg. For Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. L. Brodiansky, Messrs. Wouff, H. Hinnes, and L. Pinardi.

Per str. *Chihli*, for Wuhu—Mr. Fildes.

Per str. *Pekin*, for Ningpo—Messrs. Hynd, Burrows, J. Jensen, and W. Fell.

Per str. *Hsiangyi*, for Tangku—Miss Lewis, and Mr. Shepherd.

Per str. *Kiangkwan*, for Hankow—Mr. F. Muller.

Per str. *Fangshun*, for Wenchow—Mr. Tolleforn.

Per str. *Tatung*, for Hankow—Mr. Schucherd.

Per str. *Poyang*, for Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. G. Clark, Bishop Graves, and Mr. J. G. W. Selwöder.

Per str. *Kashing*, for Kiangchow—Mr. Chay.

Per str. *Tungchoe*, for Weihaiwei—Mrs. A. C. Clarke, Misses Wardwell (2). For Chefoo—Lieut. Norton.

INWARD.

Per str. *City of Peking*, from San Francisco, etc.—Mrs. A. F. Chamot, Mrs. Osata Takada, Mr. and Mrs. L. Brodiansky, Miss Smith Dr Flandin, Messrs. N. Wulff, L. Plummer, F. G. Carter, J. C. Ferguson, Shourigin, W. G. Hall, E. H. Dunning, Albert Weichelt, W. A. Ramsay, F. da Roza, and O. Kablitz.

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Per str. *Hsiangyi*, from Tangku and Chefoo—Mrs. Muir, Capt. Freeman, Messrs. Fureio, and Qotim.

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Per str. *Hsingfang*, from Tangku and Chefoo—Mr. Gramer.

Per str. *Taishan*, from Newchwang and Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Armour and child, Miss and Master Armour, Mr. Sloss, and Mr. Allen.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, from Ningpo—Mr. and Mrs. Earle, Messrs. Jernigan, Debrunner, Griffin, Schroeder, Faset, Schutze, Mariun, White, Finzer, Steer, Brand, Bent, Graillet, Hynd, Burrow, Jessen, and Blackhays.

Per str. *Horngho*, from Tientsin—Mr. Hoole.

Per str. *Kiangyi*, from Hankow—Mrs. An, Messrs. Sharples, Hayer, Pilot, Chun Faiting, Tong Kidson, and Chai Gun-pue.

Per str. *Mikawa Maru*, from Nagasaki—Mr. N. G. Maitland.

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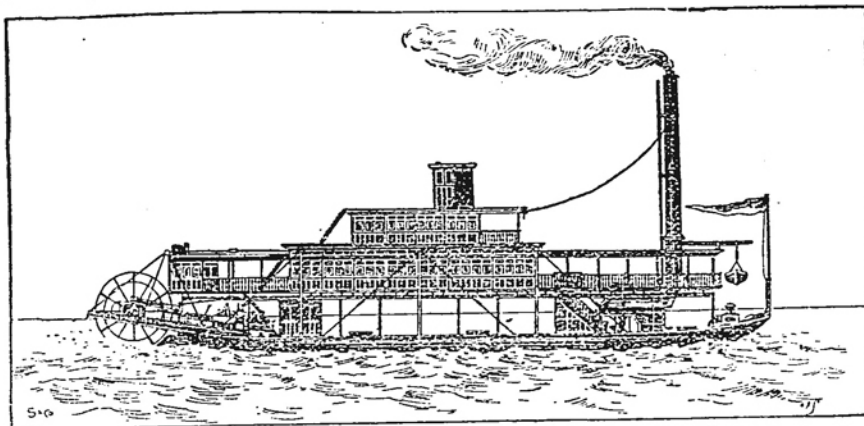
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Blocks can be converted into solid stereos at a very moderate expense on application to this office.

Shanghai, 4th Aug., 1899.

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n of 1992 Shanghai, 26th May, 1899.

New Zealand Insurance Co.,
FIRE.—17A, Nanking Road.—MARINE.
Principal Offices:—Auckland, N.Z., & London.
Capital.....£1,000,000
Reserves.....420,000
Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

FIRE and Marine Insurances of every description at current rates.
Claims promptly paid in Shanghai or elsewhere without reference to Head Office.

c.a. **ERIC P. HUDSON, Manager.**
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Working Capital.....Over £200,000
Reserve liability of shareholders
Fully £400,000
£600,000

HEAD OFFICE.

36, Nicholas Lane, London.

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Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore.

AGENCIES:

Yokohama, Kobe, Penang, Bombay, and Calcutta.

GENERAL MANAGER:
F. C. BISHOP

LONDON BANKERS:

The Capital and Counties Bank, Ltd
The Bank of England.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Accounts.....2% per annum.
,, Fixed Deposits, according to arrange-
ment.

The Bank buys and sells and receives
for collection Bills of Exchange, and
transacts Banking business of every des-
cription.

J. W. R. TAYLOR,
Manager.

31st-1900 17 Shanghai, 24th April, 1899.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

Established by Imperial Decree of the
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Shanghai Tals.

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Paid-up Capital.....2,500,000

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Chungking,	Singapore.
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The Bank purchases and receives for
collection Bills of Exchange drawn on the
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Agencies.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

ADVANCES MADE ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
BILLS DISCOUNTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 2% per annum on current account
daily balances.
,, 3% ,, ,, Fixed Deposits for 3 months.
,, 4% ,, ,, ,, ,, 6
,, 5% ,, ,, ,, ,, 12

A. W. MAITLAND,
Acting Chief Manager.

30th-1900
c.a. 310 Shanghai, 5th Jan., 1900.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

(From Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co. Piece Goods Trade Report of 15th April.)

PIECE GOODS.—The interval which has been largely taken up with the Easter holidays included two Sundays as well, thus reducing the working days to a very small compass. The Auctions, however, were not interfered with, sellers having ample opportunity of sacrificing their goods to their best content, much to the discomfort of both Foreign and Native holders. As goods are obtained there a mace to a mace and a half under what the ideas of private sellers are every-thing is at a standstill, and the wonder is how long will it last? Some of the known best make of AMERICAN goods are being treated in the same way, and are selling considerably under what they were offered for privately. The Natives, as well as Foreign Importers, have goods coming along that are of much higher cost than those here at present, and therefore are naturally anxious to keep prices up, but how can this be effected under the circumstances? The whole position is being ruined, as dealers are already lowering offers that were refused previously, which may lead to a panic and the giving way of weak holders, should any change happen to take place in the home markets. Otherwise the prospects for the trade have become decidedly brighter. The THIRTYSIX people have had a little heart put into them by some much needed rain, and now want to buy as the markets in that part of the country are said to be particularly bare of stocks.

At last something definite in the way of information concerning the progress of the market in NEWCHWANG has come to hand, the following being reported as the prices current there at the opening:—

AMERICAN DRILLS.—*Enorce BB* £3.57, *Lighthouse* £3.62, *Monster* £3.63, *New Lion* £3.63/65 and *Pepperell* £3.75.

AMERICAN SHEETINGS.—*Globe* £3.08, *Dog's Head* £3.25, *Blue Elephant*, *Three Goat* and *Blue Bear* £3.28, *Man, Horse and Dragon* and *Red 2 Boy* £3.35, *Three Rabbit* £3.36, *Phoenix E* £3.42, *Camel's Head* £3.43, *Augusta A. Clifton CO* £3.45, *Rhinoceros*, and *Blue 2 Boy* £3.45, *Dog's Head (in circle)* and *Lighthouse*, £3.55, *Piedmont* £3.56, *Cameron 2 Rabbit* £3.64, *Grass & Boy* £3.66, and *Cabot A* £3.68.

AMERICAN JEANS.—*Beaver*, 30 yards £2.95.

WHITE SHIRTINGS.—64-reed *Green Cock* £2.65 and *Blue Cock* £2.83.

GREY SHIRTINGS.—12-lbs. 36-inch.—*Man and Arrow AFS* £3.67 and *Man and Spear GGG* £3.90.

These prices are not considered altogether unsatisfactory by the dealers as a commencement, when the difference in Exchange is taken into account. The cheap Auction goods are finding an outlet in HANKOW for the most part, other markets taking a very casual interest in the trade generally. Clearances continue fair.

MANCHESTER is commencing to make overtures to the buyers for CHINA, but the concessions offered so far are not nearly tempting enough to lead to business. The last quotation for COTTON was 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on the 11th inst. We hear of nothing from NEW YORK.

INDIAN YARN was exceedingly quiet right up to the close, when a good demand for TIENTSIN and CHEFOO set in causing a slight recovery in the leading counts. It is anticipated that very moderate supplies will now be coming forward from INDIA owing to the stoppage of a large number of Mills. In reference to this we notice the following remarks in a recent BOMBAY paper:—"Had there been a large cotton crop this year, there is no doubt the mills would have continued working full time, and although the consumption of yarn might have equalled the production, the heavy stock would have been a weight upon the industry for possibly two or three years, preventing the mills working at any margin of profit. It is hoped that the mills in Japan may find it to their advantage to work only twelve hours a day instead twenty-four and thus follow in the footsteps of their neighbours in China, who have at last recognised that working night and day is a very costly business."

Grey Shirtings.—So far as we can learn there has not been a single sale of these makes from first hands during the interval. What appear to be resales are mentioned as follows:—8.4-lbs. *Bird's Cage* 600 pieces at £2.07 $\frac{1}{2}$, 10lbs. *Two Horses* 500 pieces at £2.85, 12lbs. 36 inch 1600 pieces *Blue Stag* at £3.55 and the same quantity of *Round Dragon* at £3.84. The Auctions went generally lower for all qualities, except one or two of the commoner 8.4lbs. which were fairly steady. The 7lbs. declined 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 candareens. The heavier weights showed a drooping tendency, with two noticeable exceptions where over a mice advance was scored. 12lbs. 36 inch were firmer on the whole at one Auction, but were generally lower at the other.

White Shirtings.—The following, which consist almost entirely of resales, is all the business that has come to our knowledge since our last, namely:—*Woman No. 100* £3.55, *ditto No. 120* £3.75, *Flower No. 1* £4.10, and *Koonying Flower* £4.20. Prices were irregular at Auction for the better and heavier cloths, but the ordinary reeds were steady to firm.

T-Cloths.—These makes showed a slight tendency to weakness at Auction.

Drills.—The only transaction published is in AMERICAN, namely 1500 pieces *Blue Leopard* at £3.45, but is in all probability a resale.

Sheetings.—Here, too, only the AMERICAN textile has been dealt in, resales being mentioned of 2,000 pieces each *Pony and Bowman* at £3.45 and *Fisherman* at £3.25.

Fancy Goods.—There have been absolutely no transactions in this department, so far as we can gather. The *Fast Blacks* at Auction continue to decline and are now 4% lower on the average than they were at the close of last month.

Woollens.—Privately the sales are reported of a further 200 pieces BLACK LASTINGS at £12.00 for *J.M. No. 12* and a few 10-lbs. *Scarlet Long Ells* at £6.85. At Auction CANLETS have shown very little change one way or the other. LONG ELLS are perhaps a shade steadier than they were. LASTINGS have a drooping tendency and SPANISH STRIPES do not appear to have touched bottom yet.

Cotton Yarn.—*Indian*.—With quite a brisk demand that has sprung up at the close for No. 10s. for TIENTSIN and CHEFOO our market has put on a different appearance, prices for that count recovering one tael, and No. 20s. half a tael. The latter, together with the two small lots of 12s. and 16s. were taken for the River ports. The Settlements amount to 6 150 bales as follows:—

No. 10s., 4,560 bales—*Madhrajee Dharamjee* £63.25, *Hongkong Mill* £44.00, *China Mill* £64.50/65.00, *Union* £64.75, *Anglo Indian*, *Mule* £44.00/65.75, *Imperial* £64.50/65.75, *Into China* and *Peero Mill* £65.50, *Jubilee*, *Mule* £65.00/65.75, *Hope* £65.09/66.00, *David Mill* £66.50, *James Greaves* £66.00/66.75, *Empress Mill* £66.00/67.00, *Connaught* £67.00, *Savedeshi Kase* £65.75/67.25, *Tea Carrier* and *Howard* and *Bullough* £66.00/67.25, *Currimbhoy*, *Ring* £66.25/67.50, *Kohinoor* £67.25/68.00, and *Sorab* £68.00.

No. 12s, 130 bales—*Presidency* £68.00, and *Currimbhoy Mule* £70.50/71.00.

No. 16s., 125 bales—*Bharatkhand* £73.50, *Oriental Colaba* and *Framjee Petit Fish* £75.00.

No. 20s., 1,335 bales—*Malikshani*, 5 *Old Men*, *Blue Ticket*, *do. Red Ticket*, *Union* and *Gobl Mohur* £75.50, *Queen (Bulloon)* £76.30/74.25, *Damodar Lukmidass*, *Connaught* and *Britannia*, *Ring* £76.00, *Currimbhoy*, *Mule* £76.50/76.00, *Motilall* £76.50, *China Mill* £77.00/76.00, *Kohinoor* £77.00 and *Ripon*, *Mule* £77.75.

The s.s. *Chusan* arrived to-day with 2,374 bales.

JAPANESE.—There has been quite a slump in our market for No. 16s. but No. 20s. on the contrary have actually advanced. The business for the week is put down at about 2,000 bales, No. 16s. at from £74.25 to £76.25 and No. 20s. £72.00 to £80.50. No further contract business has been possible.

LOCAL.—Some movement has commenced in these Spinings, sales to extent of 520 bales being reported as follows:—

No. 12s. 100 bales.—*Wosing Mill's* at £73.50 unpacked and 100 bales.—*Luonkungmow* at £73.00 packed.

No. 14s. 100 bales.—*Yuyuen Mill's* at £76.50 unpacked. 100 bales.—*Wosing Mill's* at £76.00 unpacked. 20 bales.—*Soychee* at £80.60 packed.

Resales of bundles are reported as follows:—No. 12s. £72 $\frac{1}{2}$ / 75 $\frac{1}{2}$, No. 14s. £74 $\frac{1}{2}$ / 77, No. 16s. £77 / 78 $\frac{1}{2}$.

COTTON.—There is no market, holders quoting £18.80 net for the best, but there are no buyers.

Metals and Miscellaneous.—From Messrs. Alex. Biefield & Co.'s report of 18th April:—In Metals there has scarcely been an enquiry, the only transactions reported being for stocks for immediate needs, as below:—60 tons Gartsheirre Pig Iron, No. 1, £45.00; and 100 tons Hematite Pig Iron, No. 4, £35.00.

SENDRIES also has seen nothing done, and the reports from the Northern and Central districts are not such as to give hopes of much improvement. The following small orders have been booked:—10 cases, each 10 gross Tobacco Boxes, No. 1 at £3.80 per gross; 10 cases, each 20 gross Tobacco Boxes, No. 2 at £2.90 per gross; 4,000 cases Window Glass at 11/8d.; 20 cases, each 200 dozen Handkerchiefs, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ at 38 cents per dozen; and 25 cases, each 50 gross Fancy Buttons at £32.50 per case.

Freight.—From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Report of 18th instant:—

We have no change to report in our freight market, coast rates are very firm, and all the business is being done by the regular lines. There is still no disengaged tonnage available excepting a few large carriers which readily find employment from Japan to the Southern ports with coal.

For London via Suez:—The s.s. *Machaon* will be dispatched on the 26th inst. The s.s. *Yangtse* is advertised for Marseilles and London with dispatch.

For New York via Suez:—The s.s. *St. Regulus* is due on the 18th inst., and will leave a few days later.

For Havre and Hamburg:—The s.s. *Siberia* is circulated for the 20th inst.

DEPARTURES.

For London:—	<i>Prometheus</i> s.s.	12th inst.
"	<i>Candia</i> s.s.	13th "
For Liverpool direct:—	<i>Hector</i> s.s.	15th "
For New York via Suez:—	<i>Pathan</i> s.s. via Amoy	7th "
For Portland, Or.	<i>Lydyate</i> s.v. (in ballast)	16th "

RATES OF FREIGHT.

LONDON	by Conference Lines, General Cargo	40/0	W. Silk	42/6	Tea	45/0
NORTHERN CONT. PORTS...	" " " " " "	40/0	"	42/6	"	45/0
NEW YORK via LONDON ..	" " " " " "	47/6	"	50/0	"	52/6
BALTIMORE via LONDON...	" " " " " "	52/6	"	55/0	"	57/6
KONIGSBERG via LONDON...	" " " " " "	47/6	"	50/0	"	52/6
MANCHESTER via LONDON ..	" " " " " "	52/6	"	55/0	"	57/6
LIVERPOOL via LONDON ..	" " " " " "	45/0	"	50/0	"	52/6
LIVERPOOL direct	" " " " " "	40/0	"	—	"	45/0
HAMBURG	" " " " " "	40/0	"	42/6	"	45/0

Above rates are subject to a deferred rebate, as per Conference Circular.

GENOA.....	by Conference Lines, Tallow	36/0 net, General Cargo	36/0 net, W. Silk	38/6 net, Tea	40/6 net.
MARSEILLES	" " " " " "	36/0 " " " "	36/0 " " " "	38/6 " " " "	40/6 " "
HAVRE	" " " " " "	36/0 " " " "	36/0 " " " "	38/6 " " " "	40/6 " "

NEW YORK, by Sail.....	No ship on the berth.				
Do. via Pacific	14 gold ct. per lb. Tea,—6 cts. per lb. Silk,—\$10.00 per ton Strawbraid.				
Do. via Suez	30/0 General Cargo. 10/0 extra for Turmeric.			30/0 Tea, all net.	
BOSTON	37/6 " " " "			42/6 " "	
PHILADELPHIA	37/6 " " " "			42/6 " "	

COAST RATES.

MOJI	TO SHANGHAI	\$2.00 per ton Coal.	
NAGASAKI	" "	2.00 " "	Nominal.
MOJI	" HONGKONG	2.80 " "	
NEWCHWANG	" KORE	2.50 " "	
"	" NAGASAKI	2.50 " "	
"	" SWATOW	4.50 " "	Mex. cents nominal.
"	" AMOY	4.50 " "	
"	" WHAMPOA	4.50 " "	
"	" CANTON	4.50 " "	
WUHU	" CANTON	30 cands nominal for regular liners.	
CHINKIANG	" AMOY	27 cands nominal.	
"	" SWATOW	27 cands nominal.	

Coals.—From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Report of 18th instant:—

COAL.—JAPAN.—We have no change to report in Japan Coal, the market is very quiet, and no sales of importance have been made.

CARDIFF.—Small lots have been sold to the Men-of-war, and holders are firm in their demands.

SYDNEY WOLLONGONG.—The cargo of the *Aberyswith Castle* has been sold for delivery at the Arsenal. The local market is very dull.

Quotations:—The undernoted figures are for the well known kinds and do not represent the rates for small quantities, nor for the common kinds:—

Cardiff, ex godown	Tls. 20.59 per ton, limited demand.
American Anthracite, ex godown	" " no stock.
Sydney Wollongong, cargo ex godown	" 13.00 " quiet.
Otzuji, ex godown	Tls. 6.50 a 7.00 per ton.
Karat, ex godown	
Ohnoura, ex godown	
Miyanaura Coal	
Komatzu ex godown	
Hokoku "	All contracted for.
Ohnoura 3 feet	
" 5 "	
Japan, Takasima Lump, ex godown	
" Small "	
Namazuta Lump, "	Tls. 7.50
" Dust "	
Miike Lump, "	
" Small, ex godown	
Kaiping Coal: Linsi Lump	
" Linsi Mixed "	5.50
" Tongshan No. 9 Lump "	8.50
" " No. 9 Dust "	5.00
" " No. 9 Mixed "	6.00

Arrivals of Coal during the fortnight have been:—

April 4, <i>Ariel</i> , str.	1,942 tons	Miike Dust Coal, to consumers.
" 4, <i>Chingping</i> , str.	700 "	Kaiping Coal, sold to arrive.
" 4, <i>Aberyswith Castle</i> , ...	1,559 "	Wollongong, sold to arrive.
" 12, <i>Hsiping</i> , str.	2,000 "	Kaiping Coal, to consumers.
" 12, <i>Eastern</i> , str.	800 "	Wollongong, for sale.
" 13, <i>Hector</i> , str.	1,900 "	Moji Coal, to consumers.
" 16, <i>Faping</i> , str.	750 "	Kaiping Coal, sold to arrive.

KEROSENE OIL.—Only a small business has been done during the fortnight, the arrivals have been large and the market is weak for all kinds.

Arrivals during the fortnight have been :—

Devoes,.....	s. s. <i>Thordis</i> on the 14th inst. with 98,000 cases.
s. v. <i>Troop</i> on the 17th inst. with 89,000 "	
Batoum, ...	s. s. <i>Batoum</i> on the 11th inst. with 170,000 "
s. s. <i>Burma</i> on the 16th inst. with 113,000 "	
Langkat, ...	s. s. <i>Broadmayne</i> on the 13th inst. with 30,000 cases.

We estimate our Stocks, including above arrivals, at:—

Devoes	810,000 cases.
Batoum	814,300 "
Langkat	24,000 "
Quotations—Devoes.....	Tls. 2.22 per case.
Batoum, Anchor Chop	2.10 "
" Star and Crescent Chop... ..	2.05 "
" Ram Chop	2.06 "
" Horse Chop	2.07 "
" Bulk Oil 2 Tins	2.00 "
" " Loose.....	1.57½ "
Langkat " 2 Tins	2.00 "
" " Loose.....	1.57½ "
" Dragon Chop	no quotation.

Exchange.—(Closing Rates)—On London—Telegraphic Transfers, 2s. 8½d. Bank Bills, demand 2s. 8½d. a ½l. Bank Bills, 4 months' sight 2s. 8½d. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 2s. 9½d.; 6 months' sight, 2s. 9½d.; Private and Documentary, 4 months' sight, 2s. 9½d.; 6 months' sight, 2s. 9½d. On France—Bank Bills, Transfer, Fcs. 3.40½. Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 3.47½. 6 months' sight, 3.50 On Germany—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, Marks 2.83, lowest 2.83, highest 2.83. On New York—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, per £100 G.\$67½, lowest 67½, highest 67½. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers, 72½, lowest 72½, highest 72½, per \$100. On Yokohama—Telegraphic Transfers 74½, lowest 74½, highest 74½ per Yen 100. Private Bills 15 days' sight, £74, lowest 74½, highest 73½. On Bombay and Calcutta—Telegraphic Transfers, Rs. 202, lowest 202 highest 202½ per £100. Bank Bills, demand, Rs. 202½, lowest 202½, highest 202½ Bullion—Gold Bars, Shanghai, 98 touch, per £100, £358 00, lowest 357 00, highest 358.50. Silver Bars, per £100, £111.15, lowest 111.10, highest 111.20. Mexican dollars, per \$100, £74.25, lowest 74.5, highest 74.3. Copper Bars 1,200, lowest 1,200, highest 1,200. Chinese Interest, mace 0.9, lowest 0.8, highest 2.5. Bar Silver in London, per oz. 27½, lowest 27½, highest 27½.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

(From Messrs. Morriss & Robertson's Circular.)

April.	Bar Silver £ oz in London.	ON LONDON.								FRANCE.		GER- MANY.	NEW YORK.	HONG- KONG.		YOKO- HAMA.	
		T/T Transfers.		Bank 4 m/s.		Credits 4 m/s.		Docty. 4 m/s.		Francs 4 m/s. and 6 do.		4 m/s. Priv.	Docty. 4 m/s.	T/T	T/T Rup.		
		Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.						
9th.....	27½	2.83	2.83½	2.83	2.83	2.91	2.91	2.91	2.91	3.47½/50	3.47½/50	2.83	67½	72½	74½/2	202½	
10th.....	27½	2.83	2.83½	2.83	2.83	2.91½	2.91	2.91½	2.91	3.47/49½	3.47½/50	2.83	67½	72½	74½/2	202½	
11th.....	27½	2.83	2.83	2.83	2.83	2.9	2.91	2.91	2.91	3.47½/49	3.47½/50	2.83	67½	72½	74½/2	202½	
12th.....	27½	2.83	2.83	2.83	2.83	2.9	2.91	2.91	2.91	3.46/48½	3.47½/50	2.83	67½	72½	74½/2	202½	
17th.....	27½	2.83	2.83½	2.83	2.83	2.9	2.91	2.91	2.91	3.46½/49	3.47½/50	2.83	67½	72½	74½/2	202½	
18th.....	27½	2.83	2.83	2.83	2.83	2.91½	2.91	2.91½	2.91	3.46½/49	3.47½/50	2.83	67½	72½	74½/2	202	

Shares.—From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report of 18th instant :—

The Easter holidays have interfered with business.

BANKS.—*Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.* No local business is reported, in the absence of buyers. The London rate is £58.15.0. In Hongkong, shares were sold at 316 per cent, closing with further sellers.

MARINE INSURANCE.—*North-China Insurance* shares were sold at £170. *Yangtze Insurance Association*, the figures given in our last report were incorrect, the losses for 1898 being \$450,884.30, absorbing 75.82 per cent of the premiums, and the expenses for 1899, were \$110,426.66, absorbing 15.67 per cent, as compared with 98.05 per cent and 17.18 per cent respectively in the previous years.

FIRE INSURANCE.—There is no local business to report. In Hongkong, the quotations are: for *Hongkong's* sales and sellers at \$297½, and for *Chinas* \$80 with sellers.

SHIPPING.—*Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat* shares changed hands in Hongkong at \$30½. *Indo-China S. N.* shares were placed here at £66.66½ cash, 66½ for April, 67 for May, 68½ for June, and 69 for the 15th and 31st July. Cash shares are obtainable at £67. The 1.ongkong quotation is \$92, sales and buyers.

SUGARS.—*Perak Sugar Cultivators Co.*—The scrip for the new shares has been issued, and we add them to our list. Shares are wanted at £69 cum new at par. *China Sugar Refining* shares changed hands in Hongkong at \$13½.

DOCKS, WHARVES, & GODOWNS.—Shares in *Boyd & Co.* were sold at £225, *S. C. Farnham & Co.* shares at £265, and *Shanghai Engineering* shares at £100/102. *Hongkong & Whampoa Dock* shares were sold and wanted in Hongkong at 490½ premium. *Shanghai & Hongkong Wharf* shares have continued to improve, and business was done at £287½ 300 for April, £290/300 for April, £300 for June and £315 for December. *Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown* shares were sold in Hongkong at \$65½, closing with sellers.

LANDS.—*Shanghai Land Investment* shares are in demand at £91. *Hongkong Land* shares are offering there at \$126½.

INDUSTRIAL.—*Shanghai Gas* shares were sold at £260/250 cash, *Shanghai Ice Old* shares at £33, and *China Flour Mill* shares at £32½, at which they are offering. No business reported in *Cotton Mill* shares.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco* shares were sold, and are wanted at £38. *Shanghai-Langkai Tobacco* shares changed hands at £20/325 cash, 320/325 for April, 340 for June, 355 for August and 380 for December. *Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.*—The Report and Accounts for 1899 have been published for the meeting of shareholders convened for the 20th current. The net profits amount to £25,281.24, which is equal to 28.69% on the capital, against 15.69% in the previous year. Including a balance of £5,160.85 from 1898 there is a balance of £30,442.09 at credit of profit and loss. The Directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 10%, and a bonus of 3%, which will absorb £11,700, and leave a balance of £18,742.09 to be carried forward. *Hall & Holtz Ltd.*—The Report and Accounts for the year ending 25th February last have been published for the 8th Ordinary General Meeting of shareholders called for the 21st current. The net profits are \$34,110.25 which is equal to 24.36% on the capital, against 19.81% in the previous year. Including \$5,763.78 brought forward there is a balance of \$39,874.03 at credit of profit and loss. The Directors recommend the payment of a dividend of \$4 (20%) per share, write \$2,360.21 off Property Account, and carry forward \$9,513.82. After the conclusion of the general Meeting an Extraordinary General Meeting will be held at which it will be proposed to increase the Capital of the Co. to \$280,000 by the creation of 7,000 additional shares of \$40 each, to be allotted at par to the shareholders in the Co. each being entitled to apply for one new share for each old share held by him. *Hall & Holtz, Ltd.*—Shares were sold at \$40 and \$38, and again at \$40. Shares in *A. S. Watson & Co.* are offering.

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Outstanding.	Nominal Value.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Return on Inv. allowing for Amortization.	Closing.
Shanghai Loan Debentures	1892 £50,000.00	£50,000.00	£100	5%	June & Dec.	(a) 6.23%	... (a) £90.00
Do. 10.	1893 £125,000.00	£60,000.00	£100	5½%	Do.	(g) 6.06%	... (a) £95.00
Do. 10.	1894 £105,000.00	£105,000.00	£100	6%	Do.	(g) 5.70%	... (a) £103.00
Do. 10.	1895 £115,000.00	£115,000.00	£100	5%	Do.	(g) 6.0%	... (a) £90.00
Do. 10.	1896 £140,000.00	£140,000.00	£100	5%	Do.	(g) 6.00%	... (a) £90.00
Do. 10.	1897 £268,800.00	£268,800.00	£100	5%	Do.	(g) 5.90%	... (a) £90.00
Do. 10.	1898 £300,000.00	£300,000.00	£100	6%	Do.	(g) 5.73%	... (a) £103.00
Lycium Theatre Debentures	£17,000.00	£17,000.00	£25	4%	(i) 30 June, 1898	...	... £16.00
Chinese Imp. Government Loan 1886 E	£777,200.00	£69,500.00	£250	7%	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 7.00%	... (a) £252.50
Shanghai Land Inv. Co. Debentures 1890	£250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	6%	May & Nov.	(g) 5.74%	... (a) £102.00
Do. 10.	1892 £250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	5½%	June & Dec.	(g) 6.10%	... (a) £95.00
Do. 10.	1894 £250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	6%	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 5.79%	... (a) £102.00
Do. 10.	1896 £250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	5%	June & Dec.	(g) 6.00%	... (a) £90.00
Do. 10.	1900 £250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	6%	.....	...	... £103.00
Shanghai Waterworks Co. Debentures	£4 £100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	6%	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 5.89%	... (a) £101.00
Do. " "	£5 £100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	5%	June & Dec.	(g) 6.05%	... (a) £90.00
Do. " "	£6 £50,000.00	£50,000.00	£100	6%	June & Dec.	(g) 6.00%	... (a) £100.00
Do. " "	£6 £100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	6%	Mar. & Dec.	(g) 5.73%	... (a) £103.00
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co. " "	£370,000.00	£370,000.00	£100	6%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.65%	... (a) £103.00
Do. " "	£500,000.00	£500,000.00	£100	6%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.71%	... (a) £103.00
Perak Sugar C. Co. Debentures 1896	£160,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	7%	June & Dec.	(g) 6.89%	... (a) £101.00
Shanghai Gas Co. " 1897	£160,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	5%	April & Oct.	(g) 5.96%	... (a) £90.00
Do. " 1899	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	6%	May & Nov.	(g) 5.91%	... (a) £101.00

AUCTION SALES.

Auctions for the week ending 17th April, 1900, comprised the following Goods:—

For the week.	Previous week.	Corresponding week last year.	For the week.	Previous week.	Corresponding week last year.
Grey Shirtings.....32,580 pcs. against 30,850 pcs. and 21,367 pcs.			Velvets.....		
White Shirtings..... 8,709 " " 9,330 " " 7,350 "			Velveteens.....		
T-Cloths..... 2,982 " " 2,422 " " 1,750 "			Cotton Italians..... 2,280 " " 1,980 " " 1,740 "		
Drills, English..... " " 340 " " " "			Camlets..... 1,190 " " 930 " " 750 "		
Jeans..... 240 " " 240 " " 220 "			Long Ellis..... 190 " " 390 " " 660 "		
Sheetings..... 480 " " 640 " " 520 "			Lafings..... 500 " " 560 " " 480 "		
Turkey Reds..... " " 500 " " 150 "			Spanish Stripes..... 264 " " 642 " " 504 "		

At E-wo, 11th inst.—

Grey Shirtings.—8.4-lbs.—9,300 pieces; Blue 3 Ducks £2.11, Man and Gong £2.06½, Boy and Mellon £2.07, Red Crab £2.13½, Red Dragon and 6 Women £2.15, Blue Crab £2.20½/21½, Red Bell £2.26½, Blue Dragon and Crown £2.30/30½, Blue Bell £2.36½/37, Blue Dragon and Spurs £2.33½, Red Tea Caddy £2.38½/39, Blue Man £2.36½, Blue Tea Caddy DDD £2.46½, Blue Dragon and E-wo £2.42½, Green Dragon and 5 Men £2.39½, Blue Dragon and 7 Boys £2.38½, and Blue 2 Tea Caddy £2.74½/74½.

10-lbs.—5,350 pieces; Red Crab £2.62½, Red Dragon and 7 Boys £2.53½/54, Blue Lion £2.50½, Round Flower £2.69½/70, Blue Crab £2.77, Man and Monster £2.81½, Blue Bell £2.79, Green Dragon and 5 Men £2.79½, Blue Dragon and 7 Boys £2.91/91½, Blue Tea Caddy DDD £3.11, Blue 2 Tea Caddy £3.22½, and Blue Dragon and 5 Men £3.27½/27½.

11-lbs.—350 pieces; Blue Dragon and 7 Boys £3.07½, do. and 5 Men £3.27½.

12-lbs.—4,140 pieces; Blue Chief £2.89/89½, Man and Monster £3.01, Man's Face and Bird £3.10½, Ladder and Gun £3.11½/11½, Man and Elephant £3.06½, Blue Bell £3.17, Blue Lotus £3.20/20½, Bear £3.26½, Man and Gun £3.24½/25, Blue Flower AA £3.50, do. AAA £3.59½, and Fisher Boat £3.56½.

White Shirtings.—1,499 pieces; Blue Dragon and Shield £2.41, do. and Crown £2.55½, Blue Man £2.60, Snake £2.75½, Painted Phoenix BL £3.36½, do. CM £3.44, do. DN £3.53½, do. EO £3.74, Blue Dragon, No. 1, £3.99½, Gold Dragon No. 1 £4.3½, Blue 9 Bats £3.52½, Blue 3 Bats £3.56, Blue Flag and Stamp £3.99, and Blue 9 Tigers £4.47.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—2,140 pieces; Man and Gong £1.50, Blue Dragon and Crown £1.79, do. Feather £1.50½, Elephant £1.54, Red Tea Caddy £1.60/60½, and Blue Dragon and Shield £1.67½.

8-lbs.—132 pieces Hong (洪) £2.16.

Jeans.—8-lbs.—120 pieces; Tiger and Tree £2.66.

Drills.—American 14-lbs., 750 pieces; Piedmont Horse £3.45.

Sheetings.—14-lbs., 330 pieces; Double Buffalo Head £3.14½.

Do. American 14 lbs., 4,000 pieces; Greenwood Dog £3.21/22½, Clifton CCC £3.23½, Pelzer A £3.25½, and do. W £3.09½.

At Fuen-fong, 12th inst.—

Grey Shirtings.—7-lbs.—2,250 pieces; Blue Britannia £1.87/87½, Blue 4 Sisters £1.86½/87½, and Blue 3 Students £1.94½/95.

8.4-lbs.—5,290 pieces; Green 9 Lions £1.90½, House £1.97, Double Men £1.99/99½, Blue 3 Students £2.15½/16½, Blue Double Shield £2.24, Black Gold 3 Students £2.27½, Red Emperor's Birthday £2.30, 7 Sisters £2.36½/36½, and 5 Brothers £2.40½/41.

10-lbs.—2,350 pieces; Red Britannia £2.78, Red 3 Students £2.74½/76½, Red Emperor's Birthday £2.81/81½, Red 4 Sisters £2.90½/90½, and Painted 8 Literati £3.19½.

10.12-lbs.—1,150 pieces; Gold Britannia £3.03½/03½, 18 Brothers £3.35½, and Lily £3.40.

11-lbs.—750 pieces; Painted 3 Students £3.10½.

12-lbs.—1,200 pieces; China Square £2.95½/3 (0, Nine Lions £3.11/14, Soldier £3.21, Light House £3.16½/16½, and Lily £3.52/53.

12.12-lbs.—150 pieces; 9 Old Men £3.82.

13.12-lbs.—150 pieces; Black Flag Chief £3.87½.

14.12-lbs.—150 pieces; Gold Sun £4.12½.

White Shirtings.—64-reed.—1,900 pieces; *House Bright* £2.39/40, do. *Dull* £2.10, *Blue 2 Light House Bright* £2.43½/43½, do. *Dull* £2.32, and *Black Gold 3 Students* £2.79½/80.

72-reed.—5,310 pieces: *White Gold 3 Students* £2.91½/92½, *Red 2 Sisters Bright* £2.95/95½, *Red 2 Light House Bright* £2.95½/96, do. *Dull* £2.89½/89½, *Red Gold Star, Bright* £3.17½, do. *Dull* £3.02½, *Red 5 Stars, Bright* £3.48½/49½, *Painted 4 Sisters Bright* £3.11/13, do. *Dull* £3.09½/10½, *Black Flag Chief* £3.31½, *Painted Grand Fathers* £3.80½, *Lily* £3.84½, and *Student* £4.60.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—510 pieces; *Blue 3 Students* £1.47, *Red Double Shield* £1.65, and *Red 3 Students* £1.71½.

8-lbs.—200 pieces; *Painted 3 Students* £2.22.

Jeans.—8-lbs.—120 pieces; *Double Squirrel* £2.59½.

Sheetings.—14-lbs.—180 pieces; *Old Man Head AA* £3.20/20½.

Black Cotton Italians.—2,280 pieces; *Loo Loo Tong* £4.40, *Painted 9 Lions* £4.77½/80, *Painted 2 Sisters* £5.10, *Black Flag Chief* £5.00/02½, *Seven Sisters* £5.15/17½, *9 Brothers* £5.02½/05, *Students* £5.02½, *Painted 18 Literati* £5.00, *5 Brothers* £7.45, and *Lily* £7.32½/35.

AUCTION SALES OF WOOLLENS DURING THE WEEK

Cheaps—	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue.	Dark Gentian	Gr. & N. Green.	Orange & Yellow.	Ash & White Lav.	Purple	Black.	Brown & Mag.	Mauve.	Lt. Gt. Mid.	Sales Pcs.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Total.
Camlets.												
Lighthouse, s.s.g. p. pc.	12.70	15.72½	12.30	.....	13.77½	.....	.....	13.72½	.....	.....	11.07½	.....
Sales, pcs.	40	10	20	.....	10	Pink.	.....	10	.....	.....	10*	100
9 Old Men, s.s.h. p. pc.	12.12½/15	14.60	12.20	12.80	.....	13.62½	.....	13.45	12.27½	.....	10.92½	.....
Sales, pcs.	150	40	40	20*	.....	10	.....	10	10*	.....	10*	290
Man & Horse, p. pc.	12.25/30	.....	12.10	12.35/10	11.55	13.25	.....	.....	.....	11.85	.....	.....
Sales, pcs.	50	.....	30	50*	10*	60*	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	220
Goose, p. pc.	12.35	.....	12.00	.....	11.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.95	.....	.....
Sales, pcs.	30	.....	20	.....	10*	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	70
Soldier & Horse, p. pc.	11.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs.	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
8 Joss, p. pc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.65/45*	.....	.....	.....	12.40	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	10*	.....	.....	30
Cormorant & Flower p. pc.	11.45	.....	10.50	.....	11.40	.....	.....	.....	11.05/19	10.50	.....	.....
Sales, pcs.	50	.....	20	.....	10*	.....	.....	.....	20	10*	.....	110
Joss Woman, p. pc.	11.30	.....	9.35	.....	9.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs.	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Cock's Head, p. pc.	11.25	.....	.....	.....	9.15/10.20*	.....	.....	.....	9.75	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs.	10	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	10*	.....	.....	40
3 Pigeons, p. pc.	9.40	6.45	.....	.....	6.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs.	10	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
17th inst.												
Joss, p. pc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.00/11.50	.....	.....	.....	12.25	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	20*	.....	.....	.....	10*	.....	.....	30
Cormorant & Flower p. pc.	11.35	.....	10.45/50	.....	11.80	.....	.....	.....	11.10	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs.	50	.....	30	.....	10*	.....	.....	.....	10*	.....	.....	100
Joss Woman, p. pc.	.....	.....	9.35	10.40	9.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs.	.....	.....	10	10*	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Cock's Head, p. pc.	11.20	.....	.....	10.50	10.20	.....	.....	.....	9.80	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs.	10	.....	.....	10*	10*	.....	.....	.....	10*	.....	.....	40
3 Pigeons, p. pc.	9.45	6.45	6.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs.	10	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Long Ells.												
Horse Head, n.d.b. p. pc.	6.79/80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs.	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
Tiger & Ring, c.r.u. p. pc.	6.64/67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs.	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Double Phoenix, p. pc.	6.68/70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs.	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
Tiger, c.r.u. p. pc.	5.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs.	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90
Lastings.												
Ship, c.g.r. p. pc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.60/62½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	300
9 Old Man, f.r.r. p. pc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.25/27½	.....	.....	10.82½	.....
Sales, pcs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	20*	140
Double Eagle, p. pc.	.....	.....	8.20	.....	6.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs.	.....	.....	40	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
Spanish Stripes.												
Single Phoenix, p. yd.	0.76.1	.....	0.72.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.70/72*	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs.	24	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	72
Sea Horse, b.t.l., p. yd.	68½/69.1	.....	0.70	.....	.....	.....	0.69½	.....	.....	.....	0.70.7	.....
Sales, pcs.	84	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	12*	20
Buffalo, p. yd.	.....	.....	0.67.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.67.6	.....
Sales, pcs.	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6*	18
Goose, p. yd.	.....	.....	0.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.50½	0.65.6	.....
Sales, pcs.	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	18*	36
S., p. yd.	0.61.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs.	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Dragon, p. yd.	0.67.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs.	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6

Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the week ending 16th April, 1930, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 79 to 85 both numbers inclusive.

GOODS.	RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.													
	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kinkiang.	Hankow.	Ichang & Chungking.	Chetoo.	Tientsin.	Kiaochow.	Poochow.	Hongkong.	Nanking.	Kiaochow.
Grey Shirtings 1	4,057	1919	3,685	188	1490	43,370	25,260	520	1,950	9,725	765	1000	790	...
T. Co's, 32-in.	75	1090	625	170	255	1,070	...	310	...	4,501	3595	...	...	1,200
" 36-in.	145	...	...	...	31	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	601
" Indian, 32 & 36-in.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	390
White Shirtings	700	564	630	677	620	6,248	1050	610	500	13,574	160	...	280	3,200
Drills, English & Indian.	...	...	...	...	...	196	50	...	...	1,510	60	...	...	750
" Dutch	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	480	150	...	...	...	300
" American	75	15	...	...	30	3,610	...	...	...	12,721	75	...	135	900
Jeans, English & Indian.	20	...	30	...	...	140	...	...	500	3,100	...	...	150	400
" Dutch	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
" American	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	100	3,080	...	...	...	...	300
Jeans, English	250	60	900	1140	995	2,942	2940	...	200	4,830	...	...	180	800
" Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,159	...	...	...	400
" American	420	...	...	120	400	201	...	1,020	3,700	93,690	...	...	...	1,200
Dyed Cottons	...	10	369	32	191	40	...	50	49	817	...	...	...	359
Printed Cottons	60	50	290	39	460	2,387	397	780	495	7,467	170	...	60	900
Fancy Woven Cottons	...	...	120	120	61	2,571	200	150	...	3,351	120	...	30	359
Curly Red Shirtings	75	59	25	150	25	1,265	475	50	80	2,210	155	...	25	300
Velvets	...	...	30	...	...	230	...	30	...	809	...	...	30	120
Velveteens	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	342	...	...	...	90
Handkerchiefs	200	78	...	170	440	4,510	600	200	400	9,792	680	...	...	3,500
Muslins	...	...	100	...	...	200	100	100	...	...	...	...	200	400
Lenos & Balzarines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	507	60	...	...	300
Cotton Varn, Indian	60	24	888	734	804	1,291	1242	...	135	651	...	525	54	750
" English	15	3	3	3	6	216	...	...	...	96	...	...	...	30
" Japan	21	9	15	125	79	7,218	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
" Shanghai	...	...	...	...	153	30	945	...	...	42	...	...	...	...
Spanish Stripes, Woollen	24	...	...	...	6	26	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	120
" Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	101	96	...	48	...	...	...	...	96
Medium & Broad Cloths	12	...	...	...	12	60	...	12	6	96	...	...	...	140
Camlets	50	10	10	10	10	21	89	10	...	70	69	...	110	180
Long Bils	...	...	...	...	...	295	100	...	...	1,040	...	...	...	160
Lastings	...	...	20	...	20	40	...	70	...	1,770	49	...	...	140
Italian Cloth	...	...	...	...	60	216	68	...	...	1,650	...	...	...	210
Cotton Lastings & Italians	255	50	480	160	370	8,904	5828	675	1,568	12,606	30	...	...	1,000
Cotton Flannels	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	230
" do, Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead-in Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron, Nail Rod	...	...	756	63	51	63	...	...	42	1,430	...	...	...	...
Kerosine Oil, American, Cases	...	...	29,200	6500	3090	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	200
" Russian	...	...	7,303	4100	2950	33,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...

TOTAL DELIVERIES.

TOTAL IMPORTS.

Stocks at date are based on the Chamber of Commerce Returns on 31st Dec. 1929.

GOODS.	TOTAL DELIVERIES.				TOTAL IMPORTS.				Stocks at date are based on the Chamber of Commerce Returns on 31st Dec. 1929.	
	As above.	For the year from 1st Jan. 1930.	Against last year to same term.	For the week.	For the year from 1st Jan. 1930.	Against last year to same term.	* At date Estimated.	Against 14th April, 1929.		
Grey Shirtings 1	109,326	1,260,341	1,459,372	167,341	1,807,405	1,396,383	1,731,967	1,252,552		
T. Co's, 32-in.	12,820	225,187	237,803	23,818	205,040	215,654	225,135	208,722		
" 36-in.	985	22,564	17,469	3,666	54,575	25,645	96,586	45,395		
" Indian, 32 & 36-in.	550	16,689	9,840	...	8,028	1,420	68,796	52,170		
White Shirtings	31,164	561,940	570,370	69,421	784,511	590,697	690,921	499,505		
Drills, Eng. & Indian	3,456	45,380	41,123	3,229	60,470	38,642	37,955	48,390		
" Dutch	960	13,075	6,439	...	15,983	1,860	16,858	6,785		
" American	16,950	142,320	244,175	92,760	391,475	407,461	340,775	254,666		
Jeans, Eng. & Indian	4,346	26,325	16,360	5,810	39,450	18,267	34,556	45,080		
" Dutch	100	13,200	12,850	...	6,780	10,850	10,550	6,376		
" American	4,580	23,580	20,685	4,000	38,000	23,010	30,700	16,105		
Jeans, English	15,267	150,755	185,321	32,996	287,513	295,329	150,755	133,350		
" Indian	10,550	22,620	12,040	100	17,690	8,940	1,325	?		
" American	97,750	497,394	817,059	399,900	1,169,232	1,041,840	1,151,718	436,476		
Dyed Cotton	1,898	22,539	30,828	2,373	31,986	18,936	30,039	3,333		
Printed Cottons	13,906	228,515	176,567	35,350	330,926	111,943	313,186	185,551		
Fancy Woven Cottons	7,072	41,414	40,204	8,322	47,882	24,709	18,926	39,956		
Curly Red Shirtings	4,885	70,243	74,564	...	91,034	76,733	106,061	42,235		
Velvets	1,279	6,726	4,220	1,523	16,048	1,492	14,952	3,881		
Velveteens	504	2,026	2,637	24	3,434	110	3,338	8,332		
Handkerchiefs	22,200	130,954	166,959	16,30	19,735	137,993	252,512	139,236		
Muslins	1,100	8,510	76,812	54,78	91,013	150,803	116,536	108,429		
Lenos & Balzarines	860	14,807	25,277	1,849	10,760	77,917	45,069	68,822		
Cotton Varn, Indian	7,310	144,740	164,437	9,636	206,880	217,452	289,328	136,580		
" English	372	7,875	8,148	285	5,771	7,269	8,580	5,965		
" Japan	7,821	64,267	71,083	918	91,887	85,665	50,841	44,315		
" Shanghai	1,170	23,281	34,607	...	...	...	26,487	?		
Spanish Stripes, Woollen	188	4,493	7,917	...	2,652	8,138	8,283	8,015		
" Cotton	347	11,426	10,087	2,811	11,716	5,278	11,292	3,446		
Med. & Broad Cloths	338	4,753	4,745	720	5,457	3,333	9,886	10,020		
Camlets	820	11,270	8,640	1,680	10,332	7,907	13,362	8,617		
Long Bils	1,595	15,202	13,850	1,550	14,360	12,124	26,443	31,254		
Lastings	2,106	13,035	14,261	790	13,647	12,906	20,903	17,481		
Italian Cloth	2,194	14,399	23,637	1,187	13,216	14,356	18,332	32,160		
Cotton Lastings & Italians	31,924	284,627	299,595	52,739	366,884	279,719	269,814	332,897		
Cotton Flannels	309	7,710	11,319	31	15,316	7,089	74,317	3,036		
" do, Japan	...	514	945	200	1,300	1,906	7,516	?		
Lead in Pigs	...	1,166	16,947	...	...	20,337	17,699	7,505		
Iron-Nail Rod	2,405	16,750	29,017	...	8,441	11,940	40,531	1,203		
Kerosine Oil, American, Cases	46,540	429,275	11,949	119,570	438,966	257,692	879,000	651,178		
" Russian	48,056	578,949	354,405	...	712,455	307,692	20,000	125,348		

† Including English and Dutch 12-lbs.

* Exclusive of undeclared Import Cargoes per Malacca, Serbia, Bengal, Glenfarg, Argyll, Prinz Heinrich, City of Peking, Empress of India, Alcinous, Glenagle and Chusan.

Import Cargoes declared during the interval:—Glenartney, Coptic, Indra, Weimar, Yarra, Ixion, Machaon, Eidsvold, Urano, and America Maru.

SHARES.

SHANGHAI, 18th April, 1900.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVID. & C.		Average for 3 years.	Return on investment on average of 3 years' dividends	CASH QUOTATION	
			Paid up.	Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders.			When paid or due.	Closing.	Tls.
<i>Banks.</i>											
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Co.	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$11,500,000	\$960,543.56	31-12-99	*£2	19-2-00	\$33.22	6.48	310% pm. 374 12
Bank of China & Japan Ltd.											
Do. ordinary shares	106,761	£8	£4	.....	\$207,615.61	31-12-98	None.	.....	.....	.....	£1.00 7.50
Do. deferred do.	1,119	£1	£1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£5.50
National Bank of China, Ltd.	40,453	£10	£8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.66	\$27.00 19.71
Do.	3,818	£10	.....	.....	\$9,584.01	31-12-99	\$1.36	2-3-00	\$0.45	.....	nominal 14.60
Do. Founders'	750	£1	£1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$20.00
<i>Insurance (Marine.)</i>											
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	10,000	\$250	\$10	\$1,360,000.00	\$1,145,631.68	30-6-99	\$18	12-10-99	\$17.00	7.73	\$220.00 160.60
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ltd.	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$90,000.00	\$202,555.95	30-4-99	\$4	10-10-99	\$4.00	7.55	\$53.00 38.69
North-China Ins. Co., Ltd.	7,000	£100	£25	\$190,000.00	.....	0-6-99	\$19.52	21-10-99	\$19.01	11.18	 170.00
Yongtze Insurance Ass'n, Ltd.	5,000	\$100	\$60	\$516,000.00	\$265,858.07	31-12-97	\$6.26	4-9-99	\$8.00	5.72	\$140.00 102.20
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$85,561.27	\$27,387.50	31-12-98	\$11	14-10-99	\$10.33	7.95	\$130.00 94.90
Straits Insurance Co., Ltd. in Liq.	50,000	\$100	\$20	.....	\$82,153.79	31-12-98	\$2	7-3-96	\$0.67	.....	2.00 1.46
<i>Insurance (Fire.)</i>											
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,093,757.19	\$334,340.50	31-12-99	\$27	2-3-00	\$6.00	9.12	\$287.00 208.05
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,001,567.25	\$223,763.03	31-12-99	\$6.00	8-3-00	\$6.22	\$8.00	\$77.75 56.76
<i>Shipping.</i>											
H'kong, Canton & M'ao S. P. Co.	80,000	£15	£15	\$809,000.00	\$43,213.41	31-12-99	\$2	1-2-00	\$2.33	8.03	\$29.00 21.17
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co.	49,589	£10	£10	\$135,501	\$19,197.13	31-12-98	\$3.84	13-7-99	\$3.19	4.80	 66.50
Douglas Steamship Co. Ltd.	20,000	£50	£50	\$281,187.38	.....	30-6-99	\$6.00	27-9-98	\$3.33	6.53	\$51.00 37.23
Ch. Mutual S.N. Co. pref. shares.	16,736	£10	£10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72.00
Do. ord. do.	1,231	£10	£10	.....	\$5,090.11	31-12-99	13%	20-3-00	\$7.26	.....	nom. 36.00
Do. do. do.	15,505	£10	£5	\$5,000.00	.....	.....	13%	20-3-00	\$3.63	10.09	.....
<i>Sugar Companies.</i>											
Petak Sugar Cultivation Co. Ltd.	5,000	£50	£50	\$35,000	\$5,765.77	31-8-99	\$13.75	8-11-99	\$3.08	4.47	 69.00
Do. New issue	2,000	£10	£10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	nom. 60.00
China Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.	20,000	£100	£100	\$160,000.00	.....	31-12-99	\$7	9-3-00	\$13.00	10.00	\$130.00 94.90
Luzon Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.	7,000	£100	£100	none	\$25,679.41	31-12-99	\$3	3-3-98	.....	.....	\$42.50 31.02
<i>Mining.</i>											
Sheridan Con. M. & M. Co., Ltd.	20,000	£100	£100	.....	\$165,500.30	31-12-98	None.	.....	.....	.....	4.00
Union Mining Co. Ltd.	59,650	£8	£7	.....	\$72,363.56	31-12-99	None.	.....	.....	.....	\$8.00 5.84
Do. pref. shares	30,000	£1	£1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1.40 1.02
Jeilun Mining & Trading Co. Ltd.	45,000	£5	£5	.....	\$57,969.82	6-8-99	5%	15-10-94	.....	.....	\$13.00 9.49
Ranb. A'lian Gold Min. Co. Ltd.	200,000	£1	16.10	none	\$2,361.17	31-3-97	\$0.20	24-7-99	\$1.02	1.69	\$61.00 44.53
<i>Docks, Wharves and Godowns.</i>											
Peyd & Co., Ltd., Founders'	200	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	nom.
Do. Ordinary	7,800	£100	£100	\$250,000.00	\$5,618.15	30-4-99	\$178	8-7-99	\$65.00	.....	25.00
S. C. Farham & Co., Ltd.	8,000	£100	£100	\$425,000	\$19,800.14	30-6-99	\$15	15-9-99	\$13.00	4.90	 265.00
Sh'hai E. S. & Dock Co., Ltd. ord.	6,000	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102.00
Do. Founders'	200	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250.00
Do. Pref.	1,300	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112.00
H'kong & W'poo Dock Co., Ltd.	12,500	\$125	\$125	\$900,000	\$46,369.36	31-12-99	2%	28-2-00	\$40.00	5.41	\$74.00 540.20
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co.	15,100	£100	£100	.....	\$23,281.15	31-12-99	\$11	5-3-00	\$12.67	4.22	 300.00
H'kong & K'loon Wh. & G. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	£50	\$6,183.19	\$50,110.61	31-12-99	\$2.50	5-1-00	\$4.25	4.94	\$86.00 63.78
<i>Lands.</i>											
Sh. Land Investment Co., Ltd.	26,000	£50	£50	\$231,490.71	\$7,529.70	31-12-99	\$3.75	16-2-00	\$5.55	6.10	 91.00
H'kong Land Invest. & G. Co. Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$2,352.94	31-12-99	\$3.50	24-1-00	\$5	4.03	\$124.00 94.52
Kowloon Land & Build'g Co. Ltd.	5,960	\$50	\$50	none	\$365,253.31	31-12-99	\$1.25	6-2-99	\$1.08	4.15	\$26.00 18.93
Humphreys Estate & F. Co. Ltd.	55,000	£10	£10	\$25,000.00	\$4,873.83	31-12-99	\$0.50	20-2-00	\$0.57	5.83	9.75 7.12
Wei-hai-wei Land & B. Co., Ltd.	3,000	£25	£25	.....	\$72,506.39	31-12-99	None	.....	.....	.....	25.00
<i>Industrial.</i>											
Shanghai Gas Co.	3,000	£100	£100	\$100,000	\$7,815.29	31-12-99	\$18.00	17-1-00	\$14.00	5.60	 250.00
Mayer Brothers, Ltd.	5,500	£50	£50	\$17,902.50	.....	.....	\$12	21-3-00	\$1.50	3.75	 40.00
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weav. Co., Ltd.	15,000	£100	£100	.....	\$2,427.56	31-10-99	.....	.....	.....	.....	70.00
International Cotton Man. Co. Ltd.	8,384	£100	£100	.....	\$148,965.22	30-9-99	\$13.00	30-4-98	.....	.....	70.00
Lao-kung-mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	£100	£100	.....	\$4,034.31	31-12-99	\$4	1-8-98	.....	.....	70.00
Soy Chee Cotton Spin. Co. Ltd.	2,000	£500	£500	.....	\$5,617.85	31-12-99	\$120	1-2-98	.....	.....	\$75.00 375.00
Yah Loong Cotton Spin. Co., Ltd.	7,500	£100	£100	.....	\$125,983.10	31-12-99	None	.....	.....	.....	36.00
H'kong Cotton S.W. & D. Co., Ltd.	9,000	£100	£100	.....	.....	31-7-99	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$36.50 26.64
Shanghai Ice, C. S. & R. Co., Ltd.	3,000	£25	£25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.00
Do. New	4,626	£25	£25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00
Shanghai Rice Mill Co. Ltd.	2,235	£25	£25	.....	\$525.36	31-12-99	18%	21-2-00	\$1.50	6.25	 24.00
China Flour Mill Co., Ltd.	4,000	£50	£50	.....	\$3,439.94	31-12-99	None.	.....	.....	.....	32.50
American Cigarette Co., Ltd.	3,000	£50	£50	.....	3,282.71	31-12-98	\$3	9-3-99	.....	.....	65.00
Shanghai Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	4,500	£100	£25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00
Shanghai Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	2,500	£20	£20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00
Yue-Kang Glue Factory Co., Ltd.	2,000	£50	£20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00
S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.	2,500	£50	£50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$50.00 36.50
<i>Tugs and Cargo Boats.</i>											
Shanghai Tug Boat Co., Ltd.	1,000	£100	£100	\$92,000.00	\$2,434.21	31-12-99	\$5	21-3-00	\$20	8.51	 235.00
Inku Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd.	8,600	£50	£50	\$383,151.85	\$8,194.85	31-12-99	10%	1-3-00	\$7.17	6.37	£190.00 92.70
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co. Ltd.	2,000	£100	£100	\$140,425.39	\$5,334.42	31-12-99	18%	6-3-99	\$13.67	6.94	 197.00
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co., Ltd.	1,600	£100	£100	\$68,152.84	\$1,988.41	31-12-99	18%	6-3-00	\$12.00	6.42	 187.00
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>											
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	7,200	£20	£20	\$55,000.00	\$3,614.07	31-12-99	\$19.23	24-3-00	\$15.21	5.85	 260.00
Tientsin Waterworks Co., Ltd.	650	£100	£100	.....	\$175,567.62	30-4-98	.....	.....	.....	.....	£100.00
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co.	13,000	£20	£20	\$95,000.00	\$197.65	31-12-99	\$13	17-3-00	\$4.72	12.42	 38.00
Shanghai-Langkai Tob. Co., Ltd.	9,950	£100	£100	.....	\$124,913.31	31-12-99	None.	.....	.....	.....	35.00
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	1,800	£50	£50	.....	\$5,160.85	31-12-98	10%	20-4-99	\$4.67	6.23	 75.00
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd.	1,200	£100	£100	.....	\$1,208.63	31-12-98	13%	31-5-99	\$2.33	4.23	\$55.00 40.15
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	7,000	£20	£20	\$145,000.00	\$6,031.59	28-2-98	28	29-4-99	\$4.00	10.10	\$40.00 29.20
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.	60,000	£10	£10	\$150,000	\$4,317.35	31-12-98	25%	28-11-99	\$1.03	6.44	\$16.00 11.63
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	30,000	£10	£10	none	\$2,027.09	30-4-99	16%	10-7-99	\$0.50	4.00	\$12.50 9.12
Do. New issue	30,000	£10	£2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$2.25 1.64
Central Stores, Ltd.	6,000	£15	£12	.....	\$5,228.02	31-12-99	\$0.60	28-2-00	.....	.....	\$9.00 6.57

J. P. BISSET & Co.